The Chinese Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

American Red Cross Aids Russian Refugees

EDITORIAL

What Is Going to Happen About Extrality?

EDITORIAL

Sino-Soviet Provisional Agreement on C.E.R.

Record of Soviet Outrages in Manchuria—Extrality: Its Origin and Development, by T. W. Hu—The Motive Behind Soviet Activities, by J. B. Powell—Recent Red Raids in Manchuria, by I. A. Cooklin—Book Reviews—Editorial Comment.

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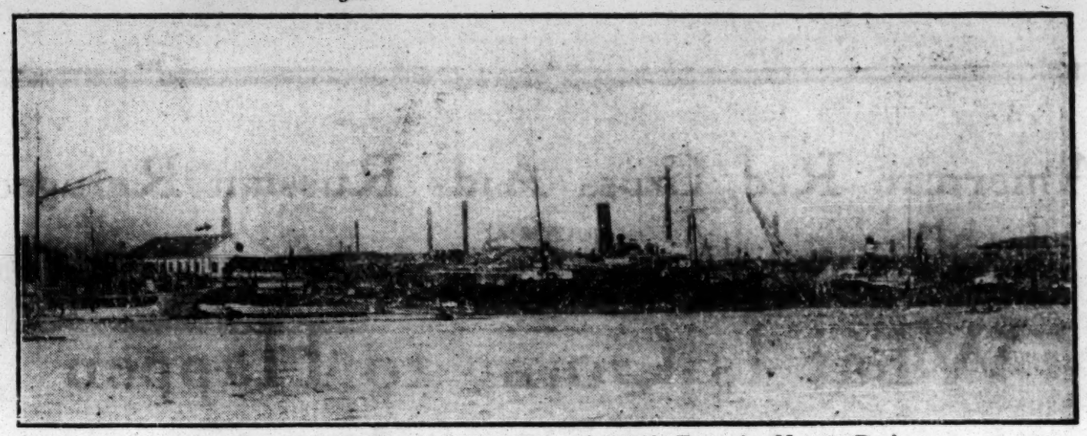

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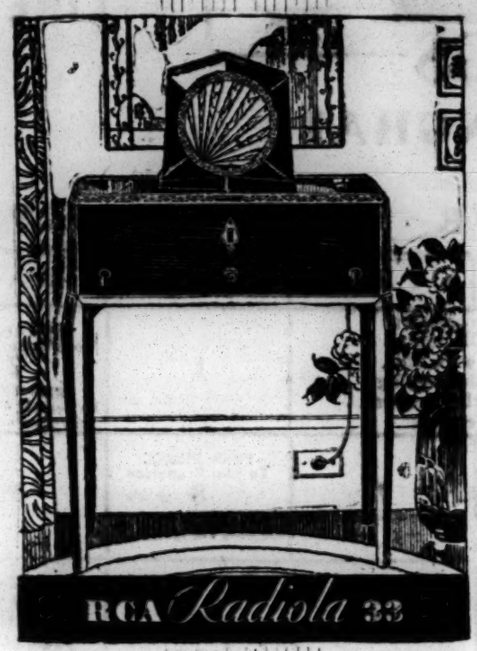

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THREE GROUPS COMPETE FOR SHANGHAI TELEPHONES

THE *Review*, in common with many other newspapers, has for the past several years been calling attention to the chaos existing in the operations of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. and at long last something is apparently going to happen. Last week the Shanghai Municipal Council made public the report of B. O. Anson, London Post Office Expert, who had made an investigation, and on the heels of this comes the news that three separate concerns are in the market to purchase the Shanghai company, and presumably to put it into efficient operation. The attention of the whole world was directed to Shanghai about a year ago when the announcement was made that a company, in which American interests largely predominated, had offered a sum equal to about fifty million American dollars to purchase the Shanghai Electricity Department, and this offer was later accepted. The electric undertaking of the Shanghai Municipality had always been fairly efficiently run, but it was well understood that the price the Shanghai Power Company was paying included a large margin for the opportunity which was offered for future development. In the case of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company there is certainly much greater room for development than in case of the electricity department, as the Shanghai Telephone Company, never in the past and certainly not in recent times, has come near measuring up to the opportunity before it. The International Telephone & Telegraph Co., a manufacturing group which has as one of its subsidiaries the China Electric Co., who supplied the Rotary System used in the Central District, is prominent among those who are mentioned as possible purchasers of the local system. Others are the Ericsson Telephones, Ltd., of Stockholm, Sweden, who supplied some of the Shanghai equipment, and the Cable, Telephone and General Trust, Ltd., who represent the Strowger System as used by the British Post Office. It will thus be seen that it will be a contest between American, Swedish and British interests as to who will control Shanghai's telephone system in the not distant future.

WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN ABOUT EXTRALITY?

WHEN THE POWERS sent their stand-pat notes to China on the extrality question this fall, the men in the various foreign offices who drafted the notes knew full well that the extraterritorial system had to go; that there was no way in the world short of conquering China by armed force that could induce the Chinese people to put up much longer with the antiquated method of administering justice under the consular court system. Therefore, the chief motive in sending China a series of notes calling attention to imperfections in the Chinese court system was, primarily, to induce the Chinese Government to agree to a graduated method of abolition. And while no authoritative information is available, there are indications that some such move toward negotiations on the subject is on foot. The Government *Kuo Min* service during the week reported that negotiations had started in Washington. Similar negotiations are also said to be proceeding between Britain and China, and while the suicide of the new Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Saburi, has given the Sino-Japanese negotiations a set-back, it is known that the Japanese have offered to relinquish their consular courts providing they could trade extraterritoriality for something they considered more valuable. In case the negotiations between China and the Powers on the extrality issue may be started in earnest before the end of the year there is a possibility that China may not proceed with the announced intention of abrogating the extrality clauses in the treaties by unilateral action. But in case the Powers continue to procrastinate, then there will be no other course for the Chinese Government than to proceed along the announced lines, the reason for this being that public opinion on this question has been so aroused that it would be difficult for any Chinese Government to resist and still continue in office.

As to what is likely to happen in the event the Chinese Government does proceed to an abrogation of the extraterritorial clauses in the treaty, this is impossible to say, but the likelihood is that nothing will happen. That is, nothing is likely to happen to the average foreigner who attends to his own legitimate business and does not violate any of the Chinese laws. But the foreigner who does transgress the law is likely to find himself in jail and he is likely to continue to find himself in jail for a considerable period. As the situation stands today there are two important defects in the Chinese legal system, one being the interminable delay and the other lack of experience. For some reason the Chinese courts have difficulty in bringing cases to trial, which naturally works a hardship on the accused, who, in Anglo-Saxon countries is always guaranteed a speedy trial. This, however, does not always apply in continental European courts where China borrowed her local system and where the evil of delay is also prevalent. From the standpoint of inexperience on the part of the Chinese courts, this will be a necessary evil which always will exist no matter when the Chinese are permitted to assume jurisdiction over foreigners. Had the foreigners relinquished their consular courts ten years ago the present generation of foreigners in China would not have to suffer from the inexperience of the Chinese courts, but since the foreigners have resisted the Chinese demands up to the present, it means that present-day foreigners will have to take their medicine, so that's that! Aside from these two defects, delays and inexperience, there can be no serious criticism of the Chinese courts. Chinese judges are as honest and as honorable as judges in any country and Chinese lawyers are as,—but why bring that up? Lawyers are lawyers everywhere and while most are upright, and try to live up to the principles of their profession, it is always possible to find a lawyer, in China, or elsewhere who will show one how to violate the law and still keep out of jail.

And while on this question of extrality and its abolition there is the question of the treaty-port concessions and in particular the International Settlement of Shanghai. As for the various concessions at the different ports, they are all, with the exception of the Japanese concessions, well on the way to being handed back to the Chinese. But there remains the International Settlement at Shanghai which still constitutes a problem, or at least the spokesmen for the Settlement administration would make the world believe that it constitutes a problem different from that presented by the concessions at the other ports. In this connection there recently have been two significant moves on the part of the Settlement authorities, one being the employment of Judge Richard Feetham of the Supreme Court of South Africa, who will be expected to act as a sort of expert legal adviser to the Council. Why the Municipal Council, with all of the local legal talent that is available, should have gone so far afield to employ fresh legal talent is not entirely clear, but without knowing the details it would appear that someone on the Council thought that Judge Feetham due to his success in handling native and racial problems in Africa, might for that reason be of service here. The other significant move on the part of the Council was the recent invitation to Ivy Lee, the publicity expert of New York to visit this city for consultation. Incidentally, it is of interest to know that Mr. Lee also was consulted on a similar subject by the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway, the motives of the Council and the S. M. R. being similar, the hope of obtaining Mr. Lee's advice and possibly his services in talking the outside world into permitting the present status to continue. Mr. Lee is a high-power publicity expert who has served many of the leading business corporations of America and now, if we would believe current rumor, is to broaden his activities and add the Shanghai Municipal Council and the S. M. R. to his long list of illustrious clients. All of which appears to us to be a foolish waste of money for while it might be possible, through the use of publicity to fool the rest of the world on this subject, this can have little effect on the final outcome, because all the expert publicity in the world cannot convince the Chinese, and they are the ones who really count. When the proper time arrives the Chinese Government will take over the International Settlement lock, stock and barrel, including Mr. Fessenden, and all the publicity in the world cannot affect materially the final outcome.

U. S. MEDIATION IN THE SINO-RUSSIAN CRISIS

IT WAS EXPECTED that the Soviet Government would raise strenuous objection to any attempt on the part of the United States and other Powers signatory to the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty to intervene in the present Sino-Russian complications. A dispatch by the *United Press* from Moscow on Nov. 30 which was published in Shanghai contained a quotation from the official Soviet organ *Izvestia*, placing the blame for American (and British) moves in the direction of intervention upon the Chinese, the Soviet statement being, "The Nanking Government, as usual, plays the role of traitor to the interests of its own country by arousing foreign nations to the point of intervening in the dispute." The present moves of the United States and other Powers at the present are being taken in accordance with their obligations under the Kellogg Treaty, or to use the official title, "Briand-Kellogg Peace Pact," which reads as follows:

ARTICLE 1—THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES SOLEMNLY DECLARE IN THE NAMES OF THEIR RESPECTIVE PEOPLES THAT THEY CONDEMN RECOURSE TO WAR FOR THE SOLUTION OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROVERSIES, AND RENOUNCE IT AS AN INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY IN THEIR RELATIONS WITH ONE ANOTHER.

ARTICLE II—THE HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES AGREE THAT THE SETTLEMENT OR SOLUTION OF ALL DISPUTES OR CONFLICTS OF WHATEVER NATURE OR OF WHATEVER ORIGIN THEY MAY BE, WHICH MAY ARISE AMONG THEM, SHALL NEVER BE SOUGHT EXCEPT BY PEACEFUL MEANS.

It should also be understood that action by the President of the United States and the other Powers was not precipitated by any proposal of the Nanking Government or the Government of the Three Eastern Provinces of Manchuria, but was taken in response to a request by public organizations in Manchuria for the Powers to appoint a commission for the purpose of investigating Soviet violations of the anti-war treaty. This request for intervention, a copy of which appeared exclusively in last week's issue of *The Review*, was telegraphed to President Hoover with the request that it be transmitted to the other Powers signatory to the Pact in the hope that a committee of investigation might be appointed. While it has been reported in the press that Japan has raised objection to the appointment of a committee of investigation that might visit the scene of the Sino-Russian conflict, there seems to be a strong possibility that some action will be taken, otherwise the anti-war treaty may as well be thrown into the waste-basket. While Japan's reasons for objecting to such an investigation are not clear and inevitably lead to much speculation, there is no mystery regarding Moscow's motives in objecting to such an investigation. Up to the present the Soviet Government, through its far-reaching propaganda organization with ramifications in practically all countries, had created the impression that the so-called border raids of the Red troops had been necessary in order to repel Chinese aggression. However, this propaganda has now been exposed through China's offering to pay an indemnity if acts of Chinese aggression can be proved and also through the action of Chinese organizations in Manchuria inviting the Powers to send a commission of investigation to the spot for the purpose of determining the accuracy of conflicting Sino-Russian statements pertaining to violation of the anti-war treaty. With Red troops operating more than a hundred miles inside the Chinese boundary on at least two fronts and with Red airplanes bombing Chinese and Russian emigree civilian communities more than two hundred miles inside the Chinese frontier there can no longer be any question of Soviet violation of the anti-war treaty and repudiation of the document to which delegates of the U. S. S. R. affixed their signatures only a few months ago. While the Soviet was able to arouse considerable sympathy at the beginning of the trouble over the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway last summer, all that sympathy has now been changed into horror at the recent aggressive moves of the Soviet forces which are either inspired from Moscow or are to be explained only on the grounds that the Far Eastern Red army has got out of control and is now operating on its own in Chinese territory similar to the methods which the Reds used in driving their Russian political opponents out of their home land a dozen years ago.

Just what form of action the United States and the other Powers will adopt to put a stop to the present madness of Moscow is not yet known, but recent telegrams from Washington and European capitals indicate most definitely that something will be done shortly to prevent further military action on the part of the Soviet. Perhaps the best indication of American policy on the subject was given last summer in the course of an address by Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the division of Far Eastern Affairs of the Department of State, at the Williamstown Conference on August 24, Mr. Hornbeck's remarks being reported as follows:

> Stanley K. Hornbeck, chief of the division of Far Eastern affairs of the Department of State, discussing the American government policy in regard to Manchuria and the Chinese Eastern Railway, pointed out that both China and Russia had signed the Kellogg pact, recalled the recent steps taken by Secretary of State Stimson to remind both nations of their obligations to the pact, and said that the "governments of the world would unanimously deprecate the resort to hostilities by either China or Russia."
>
> "It has been reported in various places in the past that the Secretary of State has offered a suggestion of a possible way in which China and Russia might themselves resolve their difficulty," he said. "I am not in position to make any statement on that point. I can, however, affirm that if any such suggestion has been made it has been based upon no thought of any special interest or any possible advantage to the United States. It would contain no provision for the promotion of special interests or advantages. It would have nothing to do with the general question of international rivalries in Manchuria."

AMERICAN RED CROSS AIDS RUSSIAN REFUGEES

WHILE the American Red Cross rejected the appeal of the famine refugees in China and thereby gained much merited criticism, it is gratifying to learn that the directors of the great American relief organization have not rejected the appeal of the Russian emigree refugees in North Manchuria. In response to an appeal broadcasted from Harbin several weeks ago for assistance for thousands of Russian emigree refugees from the Three River District, the directors of the American Red Cross at Washington remitted a sum of money equivalent to about $10,000 in Harbin currency. This money was used to purchase supplies for hundreds of refugees, chiefly women and children, who had congregated at Hailar and other towns along the western branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The fund was administered by an American committee composed of Leonard Lilliestrom, Viceconsul; Rev. Charles J. Leonard of the Southern Baptist Mission stationed at Harbin and Albert C. Corcoran, secretary of the Harbin foreign Y. M. C. A. While the sum remitted by the American Red Cross was insufficient to meet all of the requirements, it was available shortly after the refugees from the Soviet atrocities had begun to congregate along the railway. It was put to good use immediately and undoubtedly relieved much distress before the larger sums donated by the Russian and foreign communities in Harbin, Shanghai and elsewhere were available. In view of the rapid increase in the number of refugees now flocking into Harbin from the recent Soviet raids at Hailar, Pohudu and elsewhere along the C. E. R. there is hope that the Red Cross will follow its original donation with still more funds, otherwise thousands of destitute persons in Harbin, chiefly women and children, will not be able to survive the winter. It was reported in a message received by *The Review* this week that more than 20,000 refugees had arrived in Harbin from outlying towns in North Manchuria during the past six days.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE *China Press*, one of the local British daily newspapers, published on November 30 one of the worst and most misleading pieces of Soviet Russian propaganda that has appeared in any newspaper in this part of the world since the beginning of the Sino-Russian struggle in North Manchuria last summer. It consisted of a picture, apparently a syndicated feature, showing "White Russians" who allegedly are participating on the Chinese side in the battling along the Sino-Siberian frontier. The heading of the picture and article was, "Savage Manchurians Defend China Against Advancing Soviet Threat." Below the picture appeared the paragraph, "Above are seen 'White Russian' cavalry of the Chinese Army. Note the small Manchurian horses and crude saddles. Lower left are Cossacks of the type found in both the Soviet and Chinese forces. In center is a 3-inch gun mounted in a turret on a Chinese troop train and manned by a 'White Russian.' etc." Further descriptive matter in the accompanying article told of the 'White Russian' division serving in the Manchurian army, one sentence of which read as follows, "After fifteen years of constant fighting under officers of ability these survivors of Imperialistic Russia are the backbone of the Chinese army. Driven from their native land by the Soviet, they are men without a country, paid mercenaries of the new China."

The whole thing, of course, was a fake from start to finish. The picture showing the alleged Cossack soldiers showed figures wearing the old czarist uniform, hence the picture must have been taken at least ten or twelve years ago during the civil war between the Reds and Whites in Siberia. The other picture showing a "White" operating a 3-inch gun on an armored car may have been taken four or five years ago when the bandit-general Chang Chung-chang used Russian troops in his army which was stationed in Shantung. Or it might also have been taken a decade ago during the Siberian civil warfare. Even the picture showing Manchurian troops was of ancient vintage because it showed a type of Chinese military uniform which is no longer worn in the Chinese army. There was also an alleged picture of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the head of the government in the Three Eastern Provinces, but the figure was that of a boy about fifteen years of age, not the picture of Manchuria's present day ruler, a man of twenty-nine years.

Where the *China Press* obtained this picture and accompanying article is not known, but that it was a particularly "raw" type of Soviet propaganda is well known to anyone who has even the slightest knowledge of what is now occurring in North Manchuria. In the first place, there are no White Russians serving in the Chinese army, in North Manchuria or elsewhere. In Mukden there are said to be a few Russians who are serving along with a number of Frenchmen and Germans as aviation instructors, but there are no White Russians wearing the Chinese military uniform or serving in the Chinese army in any capacity. The Soviet Government has been circulating the propaganda about "Whites" serving in the Chinese army so long that they probably have convinced many newspaper readers that the story is true, but the story was definitely "killed" several weeks ago when the Government of the Three Eastern Provinces offered to pay an indemnity if the Soviet Government could prove to a properly constituted international commission that there were Russian troops serving in the Manchurian army or that any so-called "White-Guards" had ever crossed the line from the Chinese to the Russian side. The Manchurian Government also offered to pay an additional indemnity if the Soviet Government could prove to an international commission that any Chinese troops had ever crossed into Russian territory, as the Soviet had so frequently charged. One would have thought that this would have put an end to this type of Soviet propaganda, hence the surprise that a newspaper published by supposedly intelligent foreigners on Chinese soil, should have been guilty of reprinting the fake report and giving it prominence in Shanghai under the very eyes of the Chinese authorities.

Can the Chinese Defend the Borders of Their Country?

ONE of the Japanese spokesmen at the Kyoto Conference declared that Japan was forced to maintain a large military force in South Manchuria because Japan could not depend upon the Chinese to defend the territory. We do not have the Japanese spokesman's exact words available, but they may be interpreted in two ways—that China is not able to provide sufficient protection against domestic banditry—or that Japan cannot depend upon the Chinese military forces to protect Manchuria against the aggressions of a third party, obviously Soviet Russia. The latter meaning apparently was what the Japanese speaker had in mind for he referred to an old treaty which China once made with Czarist Russia providing for military cooperation against Japan. The Japanese speaker, naturally, said nothing about the possibility that Russia might feel similarly and might insist upon the stationing of large forces in North Manchuria because of China's inability to defend herself against Japanese aggression, in which connection the Russians might with equal logic point to the secret military alliance which Japan negotiated with the Anfu clique in Peiping during the world war, which, had it been carried out would have placed the Japanese in military control of practically all Chinese territory north of the Yangtsze River.

The minutes of the Kyoto conference are not yet available, but if the Japanese Government continues to maintain this position, then there is no other way out for the Chinese save the development of a military force in the Three Eastern Provinces that would be able to cope with either Russian or Japanese aggression—and this in the face of determined attempts in other parts of the world to reduce armament. It is this sort of talk that makes discussions pertaining to disarmament or limitation of armament appear ridiculous, for while situations such as exist in Manchuria continue there can be no disarmament in this part of the world. As a matter of fact the disarmament talk is worse than ridculous because the Chinese are being encouraged from every possible point of contact with the outside world to develop a strong military force. Discussions at the Kyoto conference and recent diplomatic moves to effect treaty revision have amply demonstrated to the Chinese that there is only one way out to national independence and "equality" and that is along the road of military strength both on land and sea. It is only in this way that the Chinese ever will be able to work their way out and that they realize it has been indicated in the recent agreement with Great Britain providing for assistance in the development of a fleet and coast defenses; with the Germans for assistance in the development of an army and with the Americans for the development of an air service. As for the Soviet Russians, despite the fact that they are supposed to be restricted by their political principles against aggression, they recently have done everything possible to show the Chinese the necessity of a strong military force.

Soviet military activities on the Sino-Siberian border began on July 16 last when four Red airplanes made a reconnoitering flight over Chinese territory in the vicinity of Pogranitchnaya about 500 miles southeast of Harbin. The same day a Soviet military force of 800 cavalry and about 100 infantry appeared near the boundary at the town of Sang-ch'a-kow. From that date on the Red military activities on the border increased in intensity up to the present when we find the Reds practically in control of the boundary and in two places operating more than 100 miles inside the international boundary. The Chinese border defense troops, chiefly forces of Kirin and Heilungkiang provinces, have suffered serious defeat with losses in killed and wounded probably approximating 5,000. In the initial engagements at Manchouli and Pogranictchnaya during August the Chinese troops were successful in repulsing the Soviet attacks, but in recent weeks the Soviet has brought up additional equipment in the form of airplanes equipped with machine-guns, tanks and long-range artillery that has overwhelmed the Chinese border defense forces. While the Chinese forces in Manchuria have a few airplanes, none are equipped with machine guns and up to the present few have ever been brought into action, the Chinese purpose apparently being to use their planes only in the event of a Soviet drive on Harbin. The defeat of the border defense forces, composed of Kirin and Heilungkiang troops, does not mean that China has been defeated by the Soviet. Actually there has been no declaration of war and up to the present the Chinese have remained on the defensive, whereas under actual war conditions the Chinese might easily at the beginning of the conflict have attacked and possibly occupied both Chita and Vladivostok. Also the Chinese might have cut the Trans-Siberian Railway at innumerable points where it passes near the frontier. However, the Chinese have acted entirely on the defensive and while they have suffered defeat in the border engagements, this does not mean that the Red troops have defeated the Chinese army for the Reds have not yet come into contact with the main Fengtien forces which occupy the second defense lines and the mountain passes of the Hinghan and Changpai ranges, or with any of the Chinese forces south of the wall.

Sufficient has happened, however, to demonstrate to the Chinese people, both in Manchuria and south of the Great Wall of the high necessity of strong military forces and equipment in both North and South Manchuria. Owing to the length of the boundary between China and the U. S. S. R. it will be necessary for the Chinese to fortify several strategic points and maintain well equipped forces barracked along the frontier. As for South Manchuria and the Japanese position in that area a similar situation prevails, for while the Chinese eventually will be able to force the Japanese to evacuate, it will require a large force and ample coastal defenses to keep them out. The present crisis with the Soviet combined with

Japanese statements at the recent Kyoto Conference, have demonstrated to the Chinese that little dependence may be placed upon anti-war treaties or international action for the protection of Chinese territory against armed aggression from the outside. Hence the other alternative, the development of defense forces which are the equal of forces controlled by neighboring countries, potential enemies, which are always in a position to invade Chinese territory, or violate Chinese territorial integrity in their own private squabbles.

Moscow Talks Peace, Continues Bombing Manchurian Towns

IN VIEW of conflicting reports which have been circulated regarding efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway deadlock, it is of interest to review efforts which have been made by the Mukden Government to reach an understanding with Soviet Russia. The efforts which have been exerted in Mukden to establish communication with the Soviet authorities began about the middle of last October when the Mukden Government received authority from the National Government to proceed to a settlement of the Sino-Russian trouble through direct negotiations between Mukden and Moscow if such were possible. Prior to that time all efforts on the part of the Chinese authorities to reach a settlement with the U. S. S. R. had been taken through Berlin, the German Government acting as the intermediary. Nanking's motive in turning the negotiations over to Mukden, while not announced, were probably due to the outbreak of serious fighting between the Central Government and the Kuominchun forces in Honan province.

Upon receipt of instructions from Nanking to proceed with negotiations if such were possible, the Mukden Government caused a neutral foreigner in Mukden, W. H. Donald, to send a telegram to the British Foreign Office asking whether the British Government would act as mediater. The British Government replied to this request by stating that while an early peaceful settlement of the trouble between China and Russia was greatly desired, that the British Government at that time was not in a position to act as a mediary, the reason being that diplomatic relations had not yet been established between London and Moscow. Furthermore, the British Government stated that it would not be proper for Britain to attempt mediation in view of efforts which were being made through Berlin. Mr. Donald, who is an Australian subject, then sent a personal telegram to Karakhan, the Soviet vice-commissar of foreign affairs urging a peaceful settlement of the Sino-Russian controversy and informing Karakhan that if Russia sincerely desired a peaceful settlement, that he (Donald) believed that such could be arranged with the Mukden authorities. Karakhan replied to this telegram from Mr. Donald to the following general effect, "I do not consider that any intermediary action is likely to be productive of results since the Soviet Government remains unaltered. Any negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and Mukden can only be undertaken after a full acceptance and fulfillment on the part of the Chinese authorities of the elementary preliminary demands of the Soviet Government which were communicated to the German Government for transmission to China, both Mukden and Nanking, on August 29 last." Mr. Donald then replied to this telegram from Karakhan to the general effect that Manchuria's attitude toward the problem remained unchanged, but if Russia was sincerely desirous of negotiating, that the Mukden Government was ready to negotiate on the basis of the 1924 agreement (Mukden agreement) between China and the U.S.S.R. Mr. Donald's telegram also informed Mr. Karakhan that the Russian demands which were supposed to have been handed to the German Government on August 29 last never had been brought to the attention of the Manchurian authorities. Mr. Karakhan was therefore asked to telegraph a copy of these demands to Mr. Donald. Mr. Karakhan ignored this telegram and also a further telegram from Mr. Donald which asked the direct question whether Moscow really desired a peaceful settlement of the trouble. The last telegram dispatched by Mr. Donald, which obviously was sent with the full knowledge of the Mukden authorities, was sent on Nov. 6. Eleven days later the Red troops launched their military drives at Manchouli and Chalainor on the Western branch of the C. E. R. and also at Mishan on the eastern border, the latter being a rich agricultural district and also providing access to a good road that led to Mulin where important Chinese-owned coal mines are located, the Soviet motive in this case being similar to the motive in the attack at Manchuli-Chalainor, the possession of or destruction of important coal mines that supplied the C. E. R. as well as Harbin with winter fuel.

A description of the military campaigns since November 17 is not necessary here since the Red military advance into the Barga district is described elsewhere in this issue by I. A. Cooklin, a resident of the district for many years. Mr. Cooklin's articles dealing with political conditions in the Barga district, which have appeared in the columns of *The Review* in recent months have attracted international attention due to the vividness of his description of conditions which has given the first real insight into the motives of the Soviet Government in this section of China's territory.

Mukden's next move in the direction of a peaceful settlement of the trouble was indicated in a telegram from *The Review's* correspondent in Mukden on November 29 which read as follows:

> Mukden, Nov. 29—Conversations have been proceeding during the week between Moscow and Mukden with the object of determining a basis for negotiations. These conversations, however, have not resulted in any conclusions or arrangements as claimed by Moscow, due to Moscow's demands for the re-establishment of the *status quo;* the restoration of the powers of the managers and the release of Soviet prisoners as conditions precedent for negotiations. Mukden replied to this telegram, agreeing in principle and suggested that dele-

gates be appointed to arrange procedure for the first and third conditions, particularly the matter of appointing the managers. A telegram arrived from Moscow on Nov. 28 emphasizing that the Soviet expected Condition No. 2 that is, the powers of the managers, to be fulfilled before any negotiations could be opened and stating that when the delegates were appointed other matters could be arranged preparatory to the opening of a formal conference.

This telegram was not answered by the Mukden authorities immediately owing to the desire of Mukden to obtain the views of the National Government at Nanking. Mukden is anxious to effect a settlement, but realizes the difficulty over the Soviet demand for a re-appointment of the old managers since Mukden's object as well as the object of the rest of China is to abolish red propaganda. As is well known the Chinese authorities have rightly held the previous Soviet managers of the C. E. R. as responsible for using the C. E. R. as an instrument of propaganda.

On November 30, *The Review* received an additional telegram from its correspondent in Mukden which conveyed the following information.

Mukden, Nov. 30—The Central Government set at rest any doubts that may have existed concerning its attitude toward Mukden's overtures toward Soviet Russia by telegraphing to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang its approval of his procedure and giving him full power to negotiate. Moscow's claim that China has capitulated has not yet been substantiated since Mukden has not complied with the Soviet demand for the re-instatement of the previous Soviet managers of the railway, this point still being under discussion with the object of reaching a compromise. In the meantime, Mukden feels that there is no objection in conceding terms which may honorably be accepted and resisting unjust demands on the part of the Soviet Government.

In addition to these moves in the direction of a peaceful settlement on the part of the Mukden authorities, the National Government at Nanking also sent identic telegrams to the League of Nations and to all Powers signatory to the Kellogg Anti-War Treaty suggesting the appointment of a commission composed of an equal number of Soviet and Chinese citizens with a neutral chairman and that both the Chinese and Soviet forces be withdrawn 30 miles from the border. Both of these proposals of Nanking were rejected by the Soviet Government which reiterated that the recent Soviet drive into Chinese territory had been necessary in order to repel Chinese and White-Guard attacks.

While these overtures on the part of both Mukden and Nanking toward a peaceful settlement of the deadlock were proceeding, the Red military activities in Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces have continued without cessation. The most recent Red activities were indicated in the following telegrams which were received from *The Review's* correspondent in Harbin,

Harbin, Nov. 29—Notwithstanding rumors of peace negotiations, detailed news has been received here of the serious Soviet bombardment of Pohudu, (located on the C. E. R. about 175 miles inside the Chinese boundary). Irekte, another town still nearer Harbin was also bombarded by the Soviet airplanes at the same time. At 1.20 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday, twelve Red planes dropped bombs on Pohudu, damaging the railway round-house, the station buildings and hit the dining car of a train standing at the station which was filled with refugees from points on the railway between Pohudu and Manchouli. One waiter on the car was killed and several were wounded and in addition there were many casualties in the town. The inhabitants left their houses and fled into the open fields where they remained for several hours in the bitter cold. The Soviet planes followed two trains which were crowded with refugees and repeatedly tried to bomb them. The trains were proceeding toward Harbin and despite the repeated Soviet attempts the trains escaped damage although the bombs frequently fell alongside the track and exploded.

The Soviet airplanes appeared over Pohudu again this morning and continued the bombardment. It is rumored the electric-light plant was struck and the railway station partially demolished. During the past six days some 19,500 refugees have arrived in Harbin from outlying cities. They relate that Hailar and other stations along the railway have been robbed and looted and in many cases most of the buildings burned. An American Red Cross initiative committee has been formed here for undertaking relief measures, one group being sent to Pohudu for the purpose of investigating conditions there. The Rev. Charles Leonard of the American Southern Baptist Mission, the only American missionary in North Manchuria, was among the group sent to Pohudu.

REDS BOMB AMERICAN RED CROSS TRAIN

(*From The Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin, Dec. 1—Crowds of refugees continue to arrive in Harbin using all possible means of conveyance, motor car, droshkies and on foot. The Rev. Charles Leonard, an American missionary and member of the American Red Cross Commission that went to Pohudu, was on the train that was bombed by the Red planes, but was not injured although many passengers on the train received serious injuries. Despite the danger and confusion caused by the rain of Soviet bombs, the American committee and its Russian assistants was able to render much help to the people in Pohudu and Chalantung. Refugees from Pohudu confirm the news of the practical destruction of the town and the numerous casualties caused by the Soviet bombardment. Friday's bombardment was perpetrated by 20 Red planes which threw down more than 100 bombs each loaded with high-explosive. Among the buildings destroyed were the Railway hospital, railway-club, and many private buildings.

Communication between Pohudu and Harbin, which was interrupted for several hours, has now been restored. Although terrific confusion existed for several hours due to the disorganization of the Chinese military, the Chinese troops were finally reorganized and succeeded in restoring order. There was much plundering of the civilian population, however. A meeting of the Harbin Consular Body was held yesterday for the purpose of discussing the situation and as a result asked the Chinese authorities for definite information regarding measures for the preservation of peace and order in the city. The Chinese authorities again gave assuranes for the safety of lives and properties. The official newspaper, the *Kung Pao* published a declaration by the local military authorities prohibiting the keeping of arms and warning against the sheltering of suspected persons.

Li Shao-kun, a director of the C. E. R., and Mr. Tsai, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, departed today for Pogranictchnaya on the eastern border for the purpose of opening preliminary discussion looking to the settlement of the C. E. R. deadlock.

THE SOVIET POINT OF VIEW

The most authoritative reports giving the Soviet side of the peace negotiations have appeared in the *North China Daily News*, the local official British newspaper, which seems to have close connections with Soviet agents in Shanghai. On November 29 the *N. C. D. N.* published a dispatch which bore the earmarks of the Soviet official *Tass News Agency* which stated that the Chinese Eastern Railway imbroglio "had been settled" between the Manchurian authorities and the Soviet Government "according to well-informed authorities." Just who these authorities were was not stated, but the article stated that a former attache of the Soviet Consulate in Harbin had arrived at Habarovsk, accompanied by a Chinese colonel who delivered a declaration from the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Harbin, Mr. Tsai, stating that he had been authorized by both Nanking and Mukden to open negotiations. Continuing, the dispatch alleged that the Harbin Commissioner of Foreign Affairs had notified the Russians that Marshal Chang Hseuh-liang "had accepted the Russian terms for the reinstatement of Messrs. Emshanoff and Eismond, manager and vice-manager respectively of the C. E. R. Furthermore it was stated that Mukden had

accepted the other conditions for the restoration of the status quo and the release of the Soviet prisoners and that as soon as these conditions had been fulfilled, that representatives would be sent to Habarovsk for formal negotiations.

On December 1, the *North China Daily News* published further reports on the negotiations, the introduction in larger type at the beginning of the article containing the statement that "Soviet spokesmen insist that Russia's aims in Manchuria are purely pacific, that she seeks no territory and that her raids have only been reprisals for raids by Chinese." Following this was a dispatch from Moscow by the *United Press* which stated that Mr. Litvinoff had rejected Nanking's proposals saying that the situation in Manchuria called for direct negotiations. Continuing, the dispatch said that the Soviet press and political circles were frankly skeptical of Manchurian moves and suspected that "direct negotiations with Russia might be abandoned in favor of some foreign power." The dispatch also contained Soviet comment on efforts of the United States and other Powers signatory to the Kellogg anti-war treaty, reference to which appears elsewhere in these columns of *The Review*. In reference to Nanking's efforts to reach a peaceful settlement the official Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* was quoted as saying, "Nanking's proposal can only prolong the conflict, and is therefore aimless."

SOUTHERN TROOPS TO MANCHURIA

Aside from these reports pertaining to a possible settlement of the trouble, the Chinese newspapers have published several reports urging the National Government to dispatch troops to North Manchuria for the purpose of resisting the Red invasion of Chinese territory. Public organizations in Peiping sent a strong recommendation to Nanking urging the dispatch of Southern troops to Heilungkiang and Kirin provinces for the purpose of "stiffening" the resistence of the Manchurian troops. There were also reports from Canton indicating that proposals have been made for mediating the trouble between Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and the Central Government, one of the suggestions being that Gen. Chang and his "Ironsides" be sent to the North Manchurian border. The *Shanghai Pao* a Chinese paper published in South China issued a report on December 3 stating that a reunion of Wang Ching-wei (Left Kuomintang leader) was imminent and that Wang had sent a message to Gen. Chang Fa-kwei urging him to cease his drive on Canton and that efforts be made to bring about a union of the discordant elements in the Kuomintang in order that a united nation might face the Russian menace.

Whether any of these moves will eventuate is not known, but that the whole country is rapidly becoming stirred on the Russian question is evident. This perhaps is the most hopeful development in many weeks, a tendency which Russia has been quick to note as evidenced in her efforts to effect a separate peace with Mukden before the National Government can get its house in order for a united resistence to the Soviet demands.

THE POSITION OF JAPAN

Of fundamental interest in connection with the Sino-Russian crisis has been the recent attitude of Japan. The *Shun Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai on December 3 published a dispatch from Peiping which quoted "British and American experts" as stating that the "center" of the Sino-Russian controversy was a "certain nation," obviously Japan. The message stated that Japan had rejected international arbitration or investigation in accordance with the obligations under the Kellogg Anti-war treaty and that Japan was also opposed to negotiations between the Central Government and Moscow. In view of Japan's attitude the dispatch declared that "Japan frankly controls the Mukden-Soviet situation." In view of this situation it was stated that the Chinese Government "should eliminate that hindrance in the first instance, otherwise automatic diplomacy of China would be frustrated and the North-eastern situation would be dangerous."

Japan's action in blocking any action of the United States, Great Britain and the other powers to mediate the controversy, has obviously been taken for the purpose of preventing any international commission from visiting North Manchuria and investigating the C. E. R. issue, Japan's motive being based on the fear that such a move on the part of the Powers would provide a precedent for a similar move on the part of the Powers in respect to the Sino-Japanese controversy over the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway. These moves on the part of the Japanese Government have strengthened the belief held in high Chinese governmental circles that there is in existence a secret Russo-Japanese agreement under which the Japanese have pledged their diplomatic support to the U. S. S. R. in the present controversy.

DR. C.T. WAMG NAY RESIGN

Of final interest in connection with the Sino-Russian issue was the report from Nanking during the week that Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had announced his intention of resigning in the event no solution could be reached on the Sino-Russian as well as other outstanding diplomatic problems, other matters mentioned being the exterritoriality question and the problem of the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty which has been complicated on account of the suicide of the recently appointed Japanese Minister to China, Mr. Saburi. Much mystery continues to shroud the untimely end of the Japanese Minister. He had just been to Nanking where he had presented his credentials as Minister to China following which he visited South Manchuria where he conferred with the officials of the South Manchuria Railway and with officials of the Mukden Government. Mr. Saburi then returned to Tokyo where he allegedly reported to the Japanese Government the terms of a proposed Sino-Japanese treaty or understanding which would have placed the relations of the two countries on a new and sound foundation. His suicide shortly afterwards, according to reports in Chinese circles, may have been due to the rejection of his proposals on the part of certain interests in the Japanese Government.

Provisional C. E. R. Agreement Reached

Reports obtained Thursday from the *Review's* correspondents at Harbin and Mukden confirm earlier rumors that a preliminary agreement, subject to approval or rejection by the Mukden authorities, was reached at Nikolsk, about 50 miles from the Sino-Soviet border, through negotiations conducted concerning the dispute over the Chinese Eastern Railway by Tsai Yun-sheng, Harb'n commissioner for foreign affairs, and Liu Yung-kwan, chairman of the board of directors of the C E R, with Mr. Simanovsky, foreign comissary for the Soviet Government in the district of Habarovsk.

The arrival of Mr. Tsai at Nikolsk was reported on Nov. 30, when it was said that he had gone with full powers to arrange a settlement with the Russians. Later, however, this was denied from Mukden, as well as from Nanking, both of these capitals maintaining that Tsai was envoy only to convey the opinion of China, to effect an exchange of views with the Soviet Government and if possible to reach a provisional agreement as an ante to formal negotiations. Discussions apparently were brief and to the point, for Tsai arrived in Harbin on the 4th and proceeded directly to Mukden, where, at this writing, he and Liu Yung-kwan are still in session with the Political Council of the Three Eastern Provinces, which is considering the terms comprised in the provisional agreement of Nikolsk.

The preliminary arrangement reached by the Chinese and Russian representatives, according to a message from the *Review's* correspondent at Mukden, at a late hour on Thursday, contains the following points:

1. The full observation by both China and Russia of the terms contained in the 1924 agrement, with regard to the management and operation of the Chinese Eastern Railway.
2. The removal of Mr. Emshanoff, ex-director of the railway, who was deported by the Chinese, and the removal also of his assistant, Mr. Eismont, also deported.
3. The removal of Liu Yung-kwan, president of the Chinese Railway since the reorganization brought about by China's dismissal of Soviet officials.
4. The appointment of new officials to replace all of those who are to be dismissed.

In addition to these terms to which delegates of both Russia and China have agreed, it is reported also that the Russians demand the right to appoint both Mr. Emshanoff and Mr. Eismont to other positions on the staff of the C. E. R. To this request, according to advices to the *Review*, Mr. Tsai did not concur and it is understood that it is largely this point that is holding up the full approval of the Mukden authorities to the preliminary arrangement. It is stated that the Chinese consider that the retention of these Soviet officials would menace the chances of maintaining permanent peace in the joint management of the railway.

Other reports on Thursday which appeared in local papers apparently erroneously stated that the negotiations carried on by Mr. Tsai at Nikolsk were final and not subject to to approval or revision by Mukden or Nanking. The *North China Daily News* averred that the "settlement had been definitely signed on Dec. 3" and stated that "no reservation was made by Mukden for ratification of the agreement by any other authority than Mr. Tsai, who apparently was clothed with plenary powers." This report also alleged that Mr. Tsai had agreed to the Russian demand for the reinstatement of Emshanoff and Eismont. In other respects the terms to which Tsai had agreed according to the *N. C. D. N*, appear exactly as telegraphed by the *Review's* correspondent from Mukden, and as printed above. The *N. C. D. N.'s* report, supposedly based on local Soviet sources, with which the paper appears recently to have established some connection, would appear to be definitely refuted with regard to the finality of the Tsai-Simanovsko agreement, as the *Review's* Mukden correspondent is in a position to secure authentic information.

Soviets Resent American Offer to Intervene

A *Reuter* dispatch from Moscow December 4 stated that in replying to the French Note calling attention to the country's obligations under the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, the Soviet Government expresses resentment at the offer made by the United States to intervene in the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy. The Soviet reply says that the move of the United States, when direct negotiations have been started, cannot be regarded as a friendly act. Amazement is also expressed that the United States "which, by its own desire does not maintain official relations with Russia, should deem it possible to offer advice."

The reply contained nine paragraphs and reiterated that the Soviet had consistently pursued a policy of peace independently of the Kellogg Pact. It repeated previous assertions that the Nanking Government in recent years had carried on a provocative policy towards the Soviet which had reached its climax in the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The opinion was also expressed that if such action had been taken towards the United States, Britain or France they would have considered it sufficient cause for putting into force the reservations they had made when signing the Kellogg Pact. The reply also declared that Nanking had mobilized along the Soviet Manchurian border and had systematically attacked villages. The note argued that the Red Army acted in self-defence and therefore in no way violated the obligations of the Kellogg Pact.

"That," it continues, "cannot be said of the armed forces in Chinese territory of those Powers which now appealed to the Soviet." The note further argued that the Kellogg Pact did not give any State, or group of States, the function of Pact Protector. It reiterated that the Soviet Manchurian conflict could be settled only by direct Chinese-Soviet negotiations and that the Soviet could not admit interference by any other party.

A Washington dispatch state that the news that the Soviet Government took the view that the move by Colonel Stimson towards the pacification of the Chinese Soviet situation in Manchuria could not be taken as a friendly act was received by the State Department officials with astonishment.

Progress on Mukden-American Radio Circuit

The Northeastern Communications authorities have telegraphed to the Radio Corporation of America Shanghai Office that the buildings for the installation of modern radio equipment to work direct with America have been completed. The location is just beyond the city part of Mukden.

At this site there has already been erected a radio station which at the present time is receiving and despatching a goodly number of telegrams daily between China and Europe.

The transmitter to work to America is of the 20 kilowatt, short-wave type manufactured by the Radio Corporation of America. The complete equipment has been delivered to the Northeastern authorities and they expect to have the service in operation during the latter part of April or the early part of May, 1930.

Cecil Bailey, an engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, who has been in Shanghai in the expectation that the Shanghai installations would proceed first, will leave shortly for Mukden to supervise the work there.

Provisional Court to be Changed to District Court

In line with the announcement from the Nationalist Government that extraterritoriality would be abolished on January 1, 1930, an order has been received in Shanghai for the transfer of the Provisional Court to the Ministry of Justice and the change of the present mixed tribunal to a district court. The order, which was issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Government goes into effect on January 1.

Dr. Shown Wetzen Hsu, acting president of the Provisional Court, has requested the Provincial authorities to send him instructions for the handling of cases involving foreign interests.

Father Kreutzen Released Without Paying Any Ransom

News has been received by the American Franciscan Mission at Hankow that Father Ulrich Kreutzen, who was captured by a body of communist bandits on November 9 at Weiyuenkow, had been released and was safe at Tayeh, in south-east Hupeh. Although the bandits originally demanded $10,000 for his release, it is stated that no ransom whatever has been paid and that his liberation was effected unconditionally by Father Connaughton of Hankow.

Religious Art in China

"CONFUCIANSISM and Christianity," according to Dr. John C. Ferguson, eminent sinologue, author and authority on Chinese art, "have contributed little to the development of motif in Chinese artistic expression, when compared to the contributions of Buddhism and Taoism. The greatest single piece of art in China is the Altar of Heaven in Peiping. Nothing in the world surpasses it for finely portrayed religious art. It preserves the tradition of the most ancient form of religious observance in China—worship in the open air, with no distractions from the beauty and grandeur of the universe about one.":

Dr. Ferguson made these statements in a lecture recently delivered at the Peiping Union Medical College before a social group that has arranged for a series of talks on the philosophies of life. He traced the development of religious art in China from the first dim pages in history down to the present. Continuing his discussion of the Altar of Heaven, Dr. Ferguson said that because of the Chinese preference for worship in the open air, there were few buildings to testify to the ancient methods of religious worship in China. Temples have been a comparatively recent development. In Greece and Rome, and in Syria and Egypt, are to be found remains of older structures of this type than in China.

In observation of national and tribal religious ceremonies, he said the first utensils still extant are bronze vessels. It is now impossible to give correct dates to many of the early specimens, but there can be little doubt that they were in use as early as 2.000 B. C. These bronze vessels had artistic shapes, were beautifully decorated and had inscriptions, in some of which are found important historical facts. These bronze vessels were at first considered in the west to be of interest only to archaeologists, but they are now recognized as having great artistic value. In China they are still prized chiefly for their inscriptions.

Washing Hands an Important Ceremony

They are of severe lines, little pleasing except for beauty of decoration. All were religious objects and not for adornment. They were wine or water containers. The large bronze plates for the washing of hands recalled, the speaker added, that in religious exercises in all countries, the washing of hands was an important ceremony.

Bronze is more difficult to work than either iron or clay. Clay vessels, Dr. Ferguson said, probably existed in the same styles at the same time, for the poor who could not afford bronze presumably utilzed clay or earthenware, and also in districts where bronze was difficult to obtain. Gradually clay objects are being discovered similar to the old bronzes. Possibly they were made also of wood, but this cannot be told. The bronze objects were at first considered in the west to be of interest only to archaeologists, but they are now recognized as having great artistic value. In China they are still prized chiefly for their inscriptions,

Jade also played an important part in early religious ceremonies. The beautiful shapes were determined by the ancient ideas of astronomy and geometry. The tube, *tsung*, used for worship of cosmic deities, was square, and the disk, *pi*, used in the worship of heaven, was round. There are many other artistic shapes such as those used in praying for rain and in worship of the constellation.

The earliest jade also was for religious uses. Dr. Ferguson declared that no art objects elsewhere in the world, of the same period, contained stronger lines than the ancient jade of China. White and light green were the favorite colors, not the green now so popular.

In discussing the religious aspects of art, Dr. Ferguson pointed out a dissimilitude between the East and the West. In Grecian and other western lore gods descended to earth and became men, whereas the idea of ancient religion in China was the lifting of men to become gods, the extending of external life into the future world. He also declared that China in its basic philosophy was neither Confucian nor Buddhist, but Taoist. "The Taoist idea has always dominated the idea of Chinese philosophic thought," he said.

Influence of the Han Dynasty

During the time of the Chin dynasty which was inaugurated by the first emperor, Chin Shih Huang, astrology and magic filled the minds of the ruling classes. The pill of immortality was sought and an expedition was sent out to discover the isles

of the blessed. This provided themes not only for later poetry but for paintings.

During the Han dynasty civilization became stabilized and uniform, the teachings of the sages were revered, and stone tablets with beautiful writing were erected. Several tablets now are preserved, all connected with the graves of statesmen. The same idea is noticed in these, the converting of mortals into immortality. Outside influences began to become apparent, coming from the northwest, especially Buddhistic influence from India, but particularly Central Asia,

There were also stone memorial houses with beautiful carving in relief such as those at Wu Liang Tzu. The general tendency of the period was the creation of a spirit of reverence for antiquity. In the subsequent period China was divided up into several small states each of which followed its own bent in artistic expression. In the northern Wei dynasty the ronde bosse sculpture was introduced from Central Asia.

Dr. Ferguson pointed out that true Chinese sculpture is in relief, and said it was safe to say that no statue of purely Chinese influence is without an inscription. If a figure by itself, the motif was imported from Central Asia.

Buddhism brought to China the idea that it was possible to represent some phase of the immortals in the form of men. Grottos were then utilized, opened slightly more, and figures carved in them. This was the start of sculpture.

Chinese influence in sculpture rose with the moving of the capital from Tatung to Loyang. Dr. Ferguson said he could not regard Chinese sculpture so highly as it is reputed in the West. Except for sculpture in relief, he said sculpture did not have a real part in the artistic development of China which evolved naturally from bronzes, which were cast,to stone, which was incised.

China in the period of the six dynasties began to erect monuments in front of tombs. The reproduction on stone of paintings of men came later. About then mural decorations came into existence in temples to go along with stone carvings. These mural decorations were regarded by Dr. Ferguson as of as fine a quality as can be found anywhere for an early period of civilization.

Much attention was paid to beautiful writing and to painting in the Chin kingdom. There were the caligraphists, Wang Hsi-chih and his son, Wang Hsien-chih, and the great artist, Ku Kai-chih. Buddhist temples then were built and their walls decorated with these mural paintings of religious subjects. The temples around Loyang and Nanking were the first to have these. Later they were copied by temples all over the country, though they were more frequently found in the temples in northwest Honan and southern Shansi than in any other district.

The fourth century, the era of beautiful painting, saw the origin of this branch of art with the use of the brush and inks. This development afterwards dominated all the country, and has continued to the present.

The first paintings were connected with religious thought and centered about Taoism. Most mural painting now is in the style of the Tang dynasty. From the Tang period to now, all religious paintings took that style.

In connection with subjects for painting, the interesting sidelight was pointed out that Buddhism and Taoism both had trinities. All religions, Dr. Ferguson said, which started about the time of Christianity, had a trinity. Taoism and Buddhism directed the art of painting.

The latest influence in art, he said, began with the Ming dynasty because the founder of that reign was a Buddhist priest, and his followers were devout Buddhists.

Even porcelain in the Ming dynasty took on a religious idea, and the color was made to represent the sun. (*From the Peiping Leader.*)

Egypt and the Treatment of Foreigners

THE Egyptian Government has submitted a note to the International Conference on the Treatment of Foreigners summoned by the League of Nations, in which it suggests that the "capitulatory" States may view the Conference, which met on November 5th, as a suitable opportunity for considering whether the regime set up by the draft Convention on the Treatment of Foreigners and Foreign Enterprises does not provide ample guarantees at the present time. The Egyptian Government adds that it would not, however, "be unwilling to consider for a period of transition an arrangement whereby nationals of the capitulatory States established in Egypt would be sure of that perfect equality of treatment which will in future be the legal regime."

In its note, the Egyptian Government says that the draft Convention, which has been drawn up as part of the work of the League of Economic Organisation, "entirely satisfies the Royal Government's desire to grant foreigners admitted to settle in Egypt the same treatment as is granted to nationals", but points out that Egypt, so far from being able, like other countries, to grant foreigners less favorable treatment than is given to nationals—a form of discrimination which it is the purpose of the draft Convention to make impossible—is obliged:

"to allow foreigners settled in her territory to enjoy special privileges which make them partially independent of the sovereignty of the Egyptian State. This situation, arising out of the capitulations concluded between the States of Christendom and the Ottoman Empire, is now peculiar to Egypt, which, alone among the States that have inherited from that Empire, is still subject to the obsolete 'capitulatory' regime.

"The Royal Government is well aware that the forthcoming Conference is not intended to discuss the question of the abolition or modification of that regime, and that the draft Convention prepared by the League of Nations Economic Committee is designed to deal with other situations.

Equality in Taxation

"Nevertheless, inasmuch as the aim of the draft is to put an end to the differential treatment practised as between foreigners and nationals, to the prejudice of the former, by various countries in their own territory, the Royal Government, which proposes to enter into negotiations with the capitulatory States in regard to the capitulations, hopes that the Conference will be prepared to consider the case of Egypt, where there is also a differential system as between certain classes of foreigners and nationals, but one which operates in favor of the foreigners."

This differential regime, says the note, is primarily characterised by the immunity of nationals of the capitulatory States from the jurisdiction of Egyptian national courts.

"Being prepared to accept the provisions of Article 9 of the draft Convention, which concerns civil and legal guarantees, Egypt trusts that the capitulatory States will recognise that the time has come to modify the existing regime in the direction of national treatment as provided in Article 9."

Another feature of the differential regime is that certain classes of foreigners claim a privileged position as regards taxation. The Egyptian Government:

"is prepared to grant equality of treatment to all foreigners without distinction by accepting the provisions of Article 12 in the draft Convention. In all fairness, that treatment is the most that foreigners can ask. The theory that the capitulations restrict the freedom to impose taxation can only be explained by the fear that, in the political and administrative conditions that obtained in the former Ottoman Empire, discrimination might be established between foreigners and nationals. By accepting Article 12 of the draft, Egypt would undertake to observe equality of treatment."

The Mixed Tribunals

Thirdly, legislation affecting foreigners requires the sanction of the General Assembly of the so-called Mixed Tribunals, that is, of courts containing a majority of foreign magistrates, which have been established in Egypt with the consent of the capitulatory States.

'As in the case of fiscal legislation, however, the Royal Government is convinced that the regime set up by the draft Convention would amply safeguard the legitimate interests of foreigners, and might with advantage ultimately replace the previous approval of the General Assembly.

"The present system interferes with the responsibilities of the territorial Government, wounds its dignity, is not consistent with legislative activity, especially under the parliamentary system, and might in the long run injure the interests which it is surpposed to protect. The Egyptian Government therefore trusts that the Conference will recognise the desirability in the near future of adhering strictly to the system of the draft Convention in the matter of legislation."

Finally, the Egyptian Government states that it, of course, reserves the right to submit observations on the substance and drafting of the Convention, and that, in communicating this note to the members of the Conference, it does not intend to ask the Conference to pronounce an opinion on the questions set out in the note. It merely hopes that, since these questions are closely linked with those with which the Conference has to deal, the latter may by recommendation or in some other suitable form.

"express its general agreement with the Egyptian Government's aim, which is, while submitting to the regime of ordinary law between civilised countries that the Convention is to establish, to put an end to the differential regime still existing in Egypt to the advantage of certain foreigners, as that regime has now become incompatible with the dignity of Egypt, with the state of her legislation and her administrative and judicial organisation, and also with the general interests of all foreigners established in the country."

The Collapse of the Kuominchun in Hupeh

With the practical termination of military activities in northern Hupeh, following the defeat of the Kuominchun insurgents in Shensi, the Provincial authorities are again turning their attention to the ever-present problem of suppressing the bandits.

At the Hankow local headquarters it was stated that a secret dispatch had been received from the Kuominchun garrison commander of Sianfu, Kuan Chuang, announcing his departure for Lochuan, north of Sianfu, in anticipation of the Kuomunchun's retreat from Tungkuan.

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Hankow, December 2, stated that General Liu Chih, commander of the Second Route Army, had returned to Hankow. The reorganization of the surrendered units of the Kuominchun both in northern Hupeh and Southern Shensi was making good progress. Two battalions of the troops under Wei Hsi in the Kunchow region, northern Hupeh, having expressed their unwillingness to return to Shensi, had surrendered. A deputy from the 6th division was sent to effect their reorganization. It was also expected that a joint telegram would shortly be issued by Chu Hung-chang, Liu Ju-ming and Chang Ning-yun formally proclaiming their allegiance to the National government.

A *Kuo Wen* dispatch from Loyang, December 2, stated that General Liu Mou-sen had occupied Wensianghsien, west of Lingpao, November 30. The main forces of the Government troops were advancing towards Lingpao and Wensianghsien to join in the attack on Tungkwan. Taking advantage of the debacle of the Kuominchun, the Mohammedan inhabitants in Kansu under the leadership of Ma Chien-kuei, Ma Chin-yuan and Wang Yao-pang have risen to avenge the sufferings they have had to endure under Feng Yu-hsiang. The Mohammedans are now in occupation of Siningfu, Anning and Lunghsi, in western Kansu, and are preparing to capture Lanchow, the provincial capital of Kansu.

According to a Hankow dispatch, the Southern Route Army is making good progress in its advance into Shensi. The 11th Division under General Chen Cheng has already taken Kunchow, disarming over 3,000 of the rebel units under Liu Ju-ming and Tien Chin-kai, while the 14th Division is in occupation of Shihchow.

A minor but rather serious incident in connection with the National government's operations in North China occurred at Pukow during the week when several hundred troops of the 14th and 139th regiments, under Liu Chin-min and Li Peng-ku of General Shih Yu-shan's 70th brigade mutinied. The mutineers are reported to have captured rolling stock and started northwards. Troops under Generals Chang Jan-hsin and Wang Hsin-teh followed the mutineers in pursuit, they likewise forcing the railway officials to transport them northwards. The cause of the mutiny is said to be the fact that the soldiers had been unable to collect their pay.

Kuominchun Forces Suffer Further Defeats

By the capture of Shanchow, situated on the Yellow River, the National forces delivered another telling blow against the Kuominchun. The 20th brigade entered the city first. The enemy retreated with National troops in pursuit, having Lingpao as their objective. The Kuominchun forces at Hsengchenchow also retreated when they learned of the fall of Shanchow. At Chiaotoukou the Kuominchun forces surrendered to Hsu Yuan-chan's division.

On November 28 the Shansi troops decided to cross the river and advanced westward to attack Hsankukuan in conjunction with other government forces, Yang Chien personally conducted the operations and ordered that Tungkuan should be captured within five days. The Government forces captured large quantities of electrical supplies, several big guns and many vehicles at Lingpao.

A telegram from Taiyuan November 28 stated that Vice Commander Yen Hsi-shan had decided to reinforce his troops in Shensi so as to bring the campaign to an early conclusion. The inhabitants of Shensi and Kansu are said to be imbued with deep hatred against Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, whom they are boycotting in the supply of foodstuffs.

In connection with the operations around Hsangchenchow one enemy brigade had mutinied because they were unpaid. The entire brigade marched to Hsangchenchow and sent a representative to negotiate for capitulation.

A telegram from Mienchi November 30 stated that Liu Mo-wen's division when it captured Shenchow seized six armored trains, together with 800 cars and a large quantity of ammunition. Plans were being made at that time to make a joint attack with Shansi troops on Shensi. Szechuen troops began to enter Shensi via Hanchung with the view of making an enveloping attack.

Serious Mutiny of Troops at Pukow

(From The Review's Correspondent)

Nanking, Dec. 4, (6 p.m.)—While the National Government has officially stated that the revolt of a considerable number of Gen. Shih Yu-shan's troops stationed at Pukow, directly across the Yangtsze River from Nanking, was a purely local affair and was inspired by a desire for money and provisions, there is no concealing the fact that Nanking received a serious shock and has not yet has recovered its composure. The reason for the continued uncertainty is due to the lack of information, even in highest quarters in Nanking, regarding the extent of the revolt.

What happened was that a considerable number of troops, variously estimated from 1,500 to 10,000 on the afternoon and evening of Monday, December 2 revolted. The revolt was so well organized that all resistence was quickly broken down and within a short time they had complete control of the port of Pukow, actually only about two miles from Nanking and separated from the National capital only by the Yangtsze River. The extent of the damage to the town is not known, but the interior of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway station was smashed up and all articles of value, including a considerable sum of money was stolen. Considerable supplies of provisions in the town were also looted. The revolting troops then seized five locomotives and sufficient rolling stock belonging to the Ministry of Railways and departed northward, their destination apparently being Pengpu. But whether the destination is Pengpu or Hsuchowfu or even Tsinan, the capital of Shantung depends entirely upon the extent of the rebellion. If it is a local affair, as Nanking believes and hopes, it probably will be suppressed in short order as part of the Fifth Division from Shanghai has already been sent in pursuit.

The revolt naturally has caused much speculation as these soldiers formely were under Feng Yu-hsiang. Recently, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek ordered this particular division to Canton for the purpose of using them against Gen. Chang Fa-kwei and the so-ealled "reorganizationists." They were said to be opposed to being transferred to Canton, hence another possible motive for the revolt. But the chief cause of Nanking's anxiety is said to be due to uncertainty regarding the attitude of Gen. Shih Yu-shan, chairman of the Anhwei provincial government, a former Feng man. When Gen. Chiang Kai-shek returned to the Capital from Hankow he stopped at Anking, the capital of Anhwei and participated in the inauguration of Gen. Shih into office as the head of the Anhwei government Since Gen. Chiang had only a small force with him at the time, it is argued that had Gen. Shih been plotting a revolt, he would have taken advantage of the opportunity at that time and have taken Gen. Chiang a prisoner.

Still another cause of anxiety is due to uncertainty regarding the attitude of certain Nationalist generals to the North on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, one being Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan, head of the Shantung provincial government. Gen. Chen was in Nanking at the time of the revolt of the troops at Pnkow, but departed for Shanghai the same evening, which may have been accidental.

As a result of the revolt the night express from Shanghai which should have reached Nanking at 7 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 4 was delayed for more than four hours owing to the monopolization of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway involved in the transfer of the Fifth Division from Shanghai to Nanking. Train service on the Tientsin-Pukow line also has been temporarily disrupted by troop movements. Nanking's best argument that the revolt was local is based on the proposition that had the insurrection been general the revolting troops would have simply crossed the Yangtsze and captured Nanking. This might have been accomplished, since Nanking at that time was practically without defense troops.

Large Shipment of Wolfram Ore Figures in Litigation

An advertisement in the Shanghai newspapers during the week signed by the United Tungtsen Mining Co., which is a purely Chinese concern, gave notice that 988 packages of wolfram ores shipped here from Kiukiang had been attached by the Shanghai Provisional Court, and warning the public from buying same. Behind this announcement there is quite a story. The United Tungtsen Co. has a five-years contract with the Kiangsi provisional government whereby it is granted a franchise to conduct mining operations in certain parts of the province. The Company put up a deposit of $40,000 and is obligated to pay a royalty of $1,750,000 to the government within the five-year period.. There has recently been a change in the personnel of the Kiangsi government and the 988 packages of wolfram have become a matter of dispute. Tungsten, a product of wolfram ore, is largely exported to the United States, where it is used in the electrical and other industries.

Missouri-Yenching School of Journalism

The Staff and Students of the Yenching School of Journalism

The Department of Journalism of Yenching, which was suspended in 1927, owing to the lack of funds, resumed work again last September with a total enrollment of some forty-five, twenty being major students, and a staff of two American and two Chinese members. During 1927-1928, Vernon Nash, Acting-Chiarman of the Department, with Dean Walter Williams, of the School of Journalism of Missouri University, started a financial campaign for what will eventually be the School of Journalism in Yenching, and succeeded in raising G$50,000 from the leading newspapers, publishing houses, and editors in the United States. It is with this fund that the Department was reopened and two noted instructors were invited. One of these is Hin Wong (Huang Hsin Chao), veteran journalist in China. Mr. Wong is a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism in 1912. He has been in active work in China since then, and has been editor of the "*Canton Times*" and other publications in Canton. In addition to this he has been correspondent to many publications both in China and the States. Samuel D. Groff, is instructor in advertising. He is the first Missouri-Yenching Fellow, teaching part time, this year, and studying for his Master's degree in the Yenching Graduate School.

The teaching staff of the Yenching School of Journalism. Left to right they are: Hin Wong, Professor of News Writing and Editing; Vernon Nash, Professor of Comparative Journalism and Chairman of the School; David C. H. Lu, Assistant and Departmental Secretary; and Samuel D. Groff. Missouri-Yenching Fellow and Instructor in Advertising.

Among the students majoring in journalism three are graduates, and are at present studying for the professional certificate which the department offers for so much work done. One of these, who graduated from Yenching six years ago, was once editor-in-chief of a Kuomintang paper in Anhwei Province. Another student's father is a veteran newspaperman in Central China. There is one girl student taking journalism, and one American student and two Russians.

The department, in its infancy, has just "started the ball a rollin" so to speak, and is being watched with great interest by the foreign and Chinese newspaper world. It is hoped that the Chinese public especially will take great interest in the work and support it not only in terms, but also in tangible help.

Some "Cock-eyed World" Incidents

A moving picture which is enjoying a great vogue in the United States at present is entitled "The Cock-eyed World". It intersperses a lively comedy with some homely philosophy on world events. Herewith are two incidents which recently came to *The Review's* notice which might be included in any picture of the same name dealing with this part of the world.

When a Japanese boat passed through Shanghai recently on its outward voyage from Victoria it had on board a Sikh who is a competent practical electrician. He had previously been in the employ of a British firm in Mombassa, Kenya colony, Africa. Some time previously his employer had gone to British Columbia and had written the Sikh that if he came to Canada he could secure a good position. So the Sikh bought a ticket from Mombassa, Africa, to Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. This is what happened when he got to Victoria: he was refused admittance to British Columbia, simply because he had not come *direct* from his home, in accordance with an Imperial British regulation. The mere fact that he had come from about twice as far didn't help him any. So the steamship line had to take him back (to Mombassa, had the Sikh so insisted) without cost. The Sikh's plans, however, are to proceed as far as Singapore, buy a ticket to Calcutta, go overland to his home, and then start the journey to Victoria all over again, hoping that the Canadian authorities will not find some other excuse to keep him out when he arrives there again.

Having mentioned a British incident let us now couple with it an American one. A British employee of the Shanghai Municipal Council has a Chinese wife and a Eurasian family. He likes America and spends his holidays there. He recently bought himself a piece of land in San Gabriel Canyon in California with the idea of retiring there. He finds, however, that his Chinese wife will prove an insurmountable obstacle to his project, and the best he can do will be to repeat what he he did on a recent holiday, take her along with him for several months, after which she would have to leave the country.

The Shanghai Bureau of Foreign Affairs has received instructions from the Foreign Minister of Nanking to wind up all its outsid affairs before the end of December in accordance with the decision reached by the National Government to declare extraterritoriality abolished on January 1, 1930.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek and other prominent ladies in the Capital have opened a public fund, the proceeds of which will be used to provide better food and clothing for soldiers in the war area. So far $100,000 is reported to have been subscribed to this fund.

Admission of Foreigners to Kuomintang

A definite procedure governing admission of foreigners as members of the Kuomintang has been formulated by the Organization Department of the Central Party Headquarters. The measure provides that the foreigner concerned should first submit a record of his previous career to the Provincial or Special Municipal Party Headquarters for investigation. Further, a questionnaire calling for detailed information concerning his occupation, knowledge of the Chinese language and opinions relative to the relationship between his own country and China will have to be filled out by the canditate before a membership card is issued.

The Motive Behind Soviet Military and Political Activities in Manchuria

BY J. B. POWELL

La-hu-su-su, (Chinese name "Tungkiang," located at junction of Amur and Sungari Rivers in Kirin Province of China), Nov. 15

THE land which is tributary to the Sungari-Amur river system, which includes most of Manchuria and Eastern Siberia, has served as a sort of "cradle" or home for various races of warlike peoples who have at one time or another dominated most of the civilized world. The Huns of Attilla, the Tatars of Tamerlane, the Mongols of Ghenghis and Kublai Kahn and the Manchu nomads who conquered China, all originated in the lands drained by the Sungari-Amur rivers of northeastern Asia. Furthermore, there is ample evidence that the Red Indians who dominated the North American continent before the coming of the European white man, also originated in the Sungari-Amur basin and migrated to North America by way of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

Although little known in the United States this great Sungari-Amur river system, which has its source in Northern China and Outer Mongolia and its outlet in the Northern Pacific Ocean opposite the upper point of Saghalien Island, is comparable to the Missisippi-Missouri river system of the United States. While this vast river system of northeastern Asia never has been surveyed, and its human history is still in the making it is thought that its potential resources are probably as great as those of the Missisippi-Missouri system. The Sungari which has its source in the Changpai mountain range which separates China and Korea, drains the vast Manchurian plain which is the world's greatest producer of the Soya bean, an important food product. The Nonni River basin of North Manchuria, which is a tributary of the Sungari, is rapidly becoming one of the world's greatest wheat producing regions. Already this territory is producing a surplus of food above the needs of a population approximately one-fourth of that of the United States. Then to consider the Upper Amur and its tributaries, the Argun and Shilka, which have their sources in outer-Mongolia and Siberia, here one also finds potential grain and grazing country comparable to the Upper Missouri. And in addition, mining experts who have examined the valley of the Argun claim that precious minerals of a richness of the Klondike are but awaiting the genius and energy of the exploiter.

Development Waits on Events

However, the development of the natural resources of this vast area to the fullest extent, will have to wait the completion of further chapter in its human history which are still in the making. At the present, one important chapter is being written large in letters of blood, in the form of a clash between the Chinese and Russians. And when the present chapter is completed, still another in the form of a clash between the Chinese and Japanese, is waiting to be written. China, Russia and Japan are the three rivals for the honor and profit that will accrue to the possessor of this important section of the earth's surface, and the nation which wins out, undoubtedly will have an advantage that ultimately will affect world history, —perhaps as fundamentally as world history has been affected in the past by the previous inhabitants of the area,—the Huns, the Tatars, the Mongols and the Manchus. Within a few miles of the banks of the Sungari and Amur where these paragraphs are being written are villages inhabited by Mongols and Tatars, descendants of peoples who once over-ran vast sections of the world's surface. But these present-day remnants of once martial tribes, now subjects of the Chinese and Russians, have little knowledge of their once glorious history. They live miserably and precariously by hunting and fishing and rapidly are being forced into oblivion by two more virile peoples, the Chinese and Russians, who seemingly have absorbed some of the war-like traits of the previous nomadic inhabitants of the country.

For present purposes the world is interested in the activities of the Chinese and Russians, present-day contenders for honor and material profit that will go to the one which is sufficiently strong to oust the other from the control of the Amur and Sungari river valleys. But before proceeding to a description of the present war-like activities of the Chinese and Russians which have attracted major attention in the news for several months, it is necessary first to examine briefly the historical background of this struggle, for it is only in this way that an appraisal of present day happenings may be made.

When Mongols Ruled

In the first place it is important to know that both China and Russia were controlled by the Mongols, China for a period of nearly a century and Russia for a period of nearly 250 years, 1236 to 1480. But after the break-up of the Mongol Empire which had controlled most of the then known world, including most of continental Europe and practically all of eastern Asia excepting Japan, there ensued a long period of nearly a century when China and Russia were not in contact, due chiefly to the fact that there was a broad "twilight-zone" of territory between the two countries that was inhabited by nomadic tribes. It was not until the end of the Ming Dynasty that the Russians began to make their appearance on the outskirts of the nomadic land of Mongolia that had been dominated by China. The Russians first crossed the Ural Mountains in 1582 and a century later reached the Lake Baikal region, a land then controlled by the Buriates, a branch of the Mongolian family. The word *Buriat* has recently appeared in the news dispatches pertaining to the Sino-Russian conflict due to the fact that there are a considerable number of Buriats from the Lake Baikal region in the present army of General Blucher operating on the Chinese frontier. Chinese authority at that time extended beyond the Great Khingan mountains, both the Mongols and Buriates which inhabited the region, being Chinese subjects. An Englishman named E. G. Ravenstein, who wrote a book, "The Russians on the Amur," which was published in 1861, had the following to say regarding the Russian advance across the outer, or Great Khingan Mountains,

> "The natives appear to have been exposed to all sorts of extortion: Tribute was levied to an unlimited degree, without any commensurate good being conferred upon the natives. No settlements of peasants or tillers of the soil were founded; the resources of the country were soon exhausted by perpetual foraging expeditions of Russian adventurers. When the Russians first appeared on the Amur, the natives cultivated fields and kept cattle. Ten years afterwards these fields became deserts; and a country which formerly exported grain, could not even support its own reduced population."

This paragraph might well have been taken from some recent Chinese description of present-day Soviet Russian activities on the international boundary stretching from the town of Manchouli at the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway to Pogranictchnaya at the eastern end of the same railway. Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, the commander of the Chinese river flotilla on the lower Sungari, who in coopera, tion with General Lee Du of the Kirin provincial army-has charge of the Chinese defenses on the Sungari and along the Amur and Ussuri Rivers from La-hu-su-su to Habarovsk and thence down the Ussuri practically to Pogranictchnaya, informed the writer that the Russians have bombed, looted or burned a dozen towns on the Chinese side of the border since middle of June, the names of the towns being Manchouli, Chalainor, Suifenho, Tungning, Suiyua, Nobei, Tsaohsintsun, Yaoho, Mulin, Meshan, Tungkiang and Fuchin. Then in addition to these purely-Chinese towns along the border, there were the Red cavalry atrocities in the Russian

emigree towns and villages in the Three-River District or Barga section of Heilungkiang province west of the Great Khingan mountain range. In the Three-River District about a dozen towns were devastated, in some cases the entire population being massacred and in other cases only the males and female adults, the children being left to wander about amidst the ruins of their homes and the corpses of their parents.

Centuries of Conflict

While the present-day world has been horrified at these stories of atrocities, there really is nothing new in these reports of happenings along the Sino-Russian frontier. They are merely a repetition of conflicts which have been going on in northern central Asia for the past three or four hundred years. But to get back to the historical background for the present conflict between Nationalist China and Communistic Russia, the Russian advance into what is now Manchuria did not receive a serious check until the Russians came into contact with the Manchurian nomads. The reason for this was that the Manchurian nomads had the support of the Chinese Government, which, in 1652 gave the order for the expulsion of the Russians. Most of these Russian adventurers were Cossacks, themselves nomads, whose descendants have become the present day peasant farmers—and on occasion—bandits or "hunhutzes"—of this frontier country. Since these Cossack bands had an advantage over the Chinese due to their half century's experience as explorers, the Chinese at first made little headway in their campaign. However, through the method of establishing strategical points along the rivers, the Chinese by 1660 had expelled practically all of the Russians from the North Manchurian district, or at least the territory to the east and south of the Great Khingan and Little Khingan mountain ranges. The Russians in their advance eastward from the Lake Baikal district to the headwaters of the Shilka River, a tributary of the Argun and Amur, had in 1654 established, the town of Nerchinsk as a base for further exploration. Due to internal trouble the Chinese did not follow up their successes and left the Russians in control of Nerchinsk and the Shilka River valley, hence in 1670 the Russians returned to the conquest and established the town of Albazin as a still more advanced base, and as an evidence of their earnestness of purpose began to establish permanent settlements. In 1682 the Chinese Government sent a force of some 2,000 troops against the Russians on the Amur and established a military post at the mouth of the River Zeya where the city of Blagoveschensk now stands. By 1684 the Lower Sungari had been cleared and the next year the force stationed at the mouth of the Zeya was sent against the Russian fort at Albazin which was located on the eastern side of the semi-circle formed by the Argun and Amur Rivers. The Russian garrison capitulated in two days and was permitted to evacuate with their arms. Dr. Hsu Shu-hsi's book, "China and Her Political Entity," which is considered an authority on this phase of Chinese history, states that there has been a considerable dispute about the number of Chinese soldiers which partcipated in the captue of Albazin, some saying the number exceeded 15,000. He maintains however that the number did net exceed 2,000, some 400 of which were Fukienese armed with bamboo shields and carrying long spears. It seems, however, that the action of the Chinese in permitting the Russians to retain their fire-arms was a mistake, because the Russian troops merely retreated to Nerchinsk, obtained reinforcements and again descended the Amur.

China's First Treaty

Both sides now decided upon "peaceful" negotiations and a historic conference (1689) was held at Nerchinsk (short distance east of the present city of Chita on the Trans-Siberian Railway). In eight days China's first treaty with a western power was drawn up, signed and exchanged. The Chinese delegation had been instructed to demand possession of Nerchinsk, but owing to domestic troubles and the rebellion of a warlike tribe, the Oelots, who had invaded Outer Mongolia, China was forced to agree to a boundary which corresponds generally with the present Sino-Russian frontier. Beginning with the Argun River it runs generally northward to the Amur; thence further northward to the Kerbechi River to the Outer Khingan Mountains and thence eastward along the crest to the sea. Since the Outer Khingan Mountains did not end at the coast, the eastern boundary was not determined, but was to remain neutral territory until it could be decided. The treaty also provided for "hunters to wander across the frontier, neither side was to give asylum to refugees, and traders were to be provided with passports. Some latter-day writers have contended that this treaty provided a basis for the present system of exterritoriality in that it provided that offenders against the laws of either country were to be handed over to the country of their nationality for trial and punishment. In 1690 boundary stones with the terms of the treaty inscribed in Chinese, Manchu, Russian, Latin and Mongol, were by the orders of the Chinese Government set up, one on the Argun, another on the Kerbechi and another at the place where the boundary line left the crest of the Outer Khingan Mountains for the sea. Following the conclusion of this treaty and another in 1727 signed at Kiakta, which delimited the Mongolian-Siberian boundary, the Chinese Government proceeded to consolidate its position in the territory by appointing special defense commissioners throughout the Manchurian area and requiring the various tribes of the territory to appear at regular intervals for the payment of tribute, anothor word for taxes.

Chinese Protests of the Past

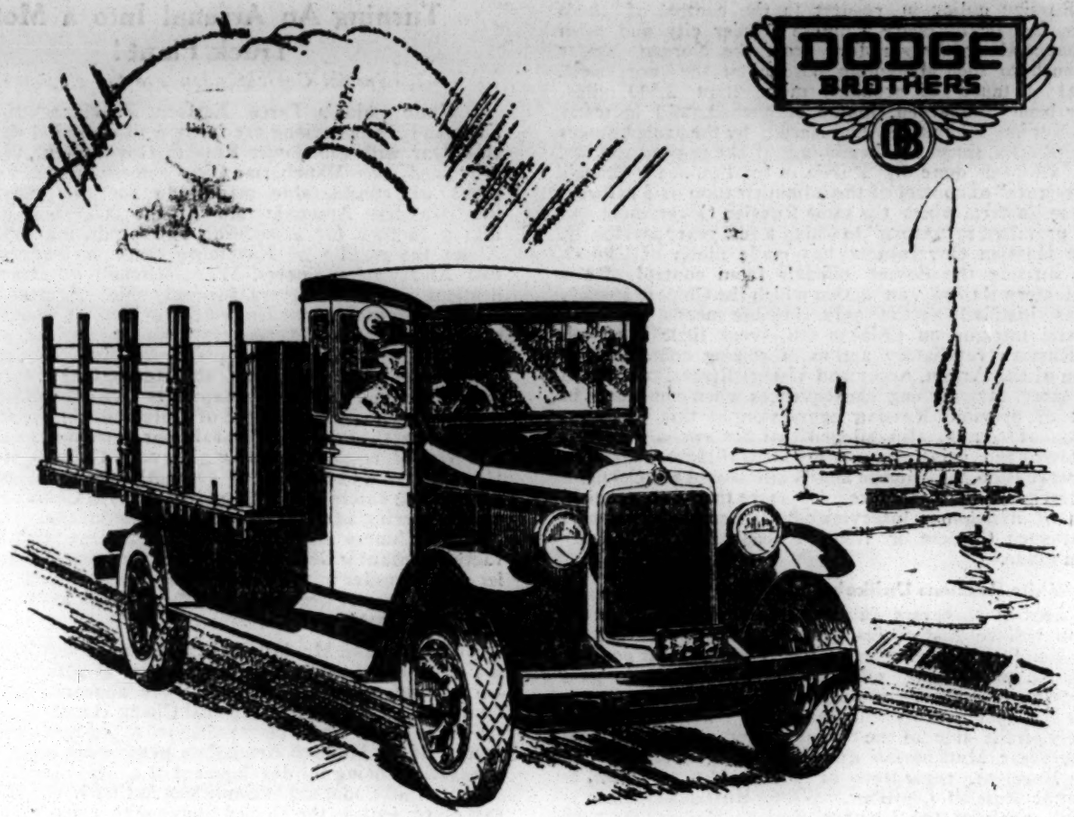
According to the Chinese authority, Dr. Hsu Shu-hsi, referred to in the foregoing, the "Russians now settled down as respectable neighbors and gave China no further trouble." About 1848, however, when China began to have trouble with the other Western Powers, Great Britain and France, chiefly, the Russians again returned to the scene and renewed their activities on the Lower Sungari. Space is not sufficient for a detailed consideration of Sino-Russian complications from this period, 1850, to modern times, but China with the Taiping Rebellion (1853) to contend with and in addition the British Opium War and the Anglo-French intervention and capture of Peking, was not in a position to offer much resistence to the Russian aggressions on the Amur and Sungari. The treaty of Nerchinsk was violated and the Russians descended the Shilka to the Amur and in 1855 demanded that China recognize Russia's title to the Lower Sungari and furthermore the establishment of a chain of settlements along the Amur "to insure uninterrupted communication." The Chinese protested, but to no avail, for in 1856 the Russians created a province, Primorskaya, out of the territory which was in dispute. The complications ended in a conference at Aigun, May 11, 1858 which resulted in a treaty granting the Russians the left bank of the Amur and the Sungari River to the sea as their territory, and the right bank to the River Ussuri as the territory of China. The territory from the Ussuri to the sea was to be under the joint control of the two countries. The navigation of the Amur, Sungari and Ussuri was reserved for vessels of the Chinese and Russian Empires. A condition was attached to the effect that Manchu inhabitants who had settled on the left bank of the Amur south of the Zeya River, were permitted to retain their land and villages in perpetuity and to be under the control of the Manchu authorities. Parenthetically, it should be stated that the Chinese and Russians have always disputed the terms "Amur" and "Sungari" rivers, the Chinese contending that the Sungari flows to the sea and the Amur is a branch of the Sungari, while the Russians claim the opposite, that the Amur runs to the sea and the Sungari is a branch of the Amur.

Britain and France Involved

The treaty of Aigun did not settle the trouble between China and Russia for almost immediately a dispute arose over the possession of the so-called Trans-Ussuri country now embraced in the Siberian Maritime Province of which Vladivostok is the port. The Russians were not satisfied with the control of the left bank of the Amur and the Lower Sungari, but immediately suggested that the remainder of the boundary should follow the Ussuri which joins the Amur at Habarovsk, to a point "up-stream" from which place it should proceed to the sea. In the meantime the Russians had occupied Vladivostok and Possiet Bay. From this period on Russo-Chinese complications were mixed up with China's complications with Great Britain and France, Dr. Hsu Hsu-hsi declaring that the Russians gave diplomatic support to both the British and French and at the same time sold arms and ammunition to the Chinese with which to fight the other Powers. On November 14, 1860, at Peking, China and Russia finally fixed the remainder of the boundary which followed the Ussuri south and then its tributary the River Songatcha to Lake Khanka which was split between the two countries and from thence it follows various mountain crests and small rivers to the sea. One of the rivers referred to was the "Pai-leng" which again was disputed, for in 1865 the Chinese inhabitants of the area reported to the Peking Government that the Russian authorities had removed a number of the boundary stakes. In 1886 a joint commission was sent to the disputed area and the final boundary decided upon and an agreement signed as a supplement to the records of the treaty of 1860-61.

Difficult to Fathom Motives

As stated in a previous article in this series dealing with Sino-Russian relations, it is no more possible to fathom the motives of nations than it is possible to fathom the motives of individuals. An attempt may, however, be made to fathom actions; hence from this standpoint, it would appear, superficially at least, that what is now occurring along the Amur and Lower Sungari Rivers is but a repetition



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of old Russian policy in respect to the control of these territories. Practically every Chinese border city and town of importance along the boundary from the Korean border on the south to the Mongolian border on the northwest, an actual distance of probably more than 2,500 miles, has either been bombarded, looted or burned, and in many cases the civilian inhabitants massacred, by the armed forces of Soviet Russia since the beginning of the present trouble. This has all been done by Russia in retaliation for China's alleged "seizure" of control of the administration of a railway, the Chinese Eastern, which the same Russian Government had solemnly promised to "return" to China a few years previously. While the Russian Government has made much of China's action in ousting the Soviet officials from control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, an action which the Chinese officials claim was justified as the only possible means of ending communistic intrigue on Chinese soil,—very little has been said of Russia's retaliatory action in seizing control of the navigation of the Argun, Amur and Ussuri Rivers. an action of much more far-reaching consequences when considered in the light of previous Russian aggression in this territory. Russia has, of course, also alleged that her bombardment of Chinese towns and raids upon undefended villages, have been made in retaliation for Chinese and White Guard attacks upon Russian territory, but it will require more than statements in the form of newspaper interviews by Moscow officialdom to prove that such Chinese or White Russian attacks actually have been made.

White Russians Unlikely to Support China

Few neutral observers familiar with the situation in Manchuria believe that China ever has advanced across the Russian boundary and obviously the White Russian population residing on Chinese soil, would have little to gain by such action. At the beginning of the Sino-Russian complications last spring sentiment among the Russian emigrees was largely on the side of the Soviet Government, the reason being that these Manchurian questions are generally looked upon by Russians, regardless of their political belief, as fundamental Russian questions. White Russians residing in Harbin still speak of the Chinese Eastern Railway as "our railway" and they generally look upon the Chinese Eastern as a vital link or "short-cut" between continental Russia and the Pacific. Although the Russian emigrees have, or think they have, sound grounds for opposing the present Soviet regime, a majority of them would welcome a re-assertion of Russian control of the railway. The reason for this is obvious, the White Russian being a *Russian*, is naturally inspired by historical Russian inclinations and most of them live in the hope and belief that a government more to their liking eventually will come into control of the former Russian Empire. In view of this known situation, it is therefore extremely unlikely that there should be any general movement among the Russian emigrees to cooperate with China in any organized intervention movement. The Russian emigrees in China had one sorry experience as members of the army of the bandit general Chang Chung-chang in the Chinese civil warfare from 1924 to 1927, hence there is little prospect that many of them would again voluntarily enlist in a Chinese army. Very few of Gen. Chang Chung-chang's Russian emigrees ever received the pay that was promised them and many of them were abandoned to Gen. Chang's enemies in the various battles with Chinese troops with which they were engaged. It is possible, even probable, that there have been isolated cases of banditry participated in by Russian bandits or mixed bands of Chinese and Russian bandits along the frontier, but extremely improbable that there have been any organized attacks such as Mr. Litvinoff of the Moscow Foreign Office has described in such detail in his various newspaper interviews. The Russian emigree population in North Manchuria is extremely sensitive to Chinese political moves, hence any policy on the part of the Chinese to enlist White Russians in their defense armies would undoubtedly have created public attention. Up to the present there have been no such reports which have had anything more substantial than rumors to support them.

China Eager for Support of Powers

Turning to the question of Russia's allegations of Chinese aggressions these charges are equally illogical, the reason being that China has far more to gain through strict observance of the Kellogg Pact, than from a violation of the pact. It is possible, in the event that Soviet Russia continues her present aggressive policy, that China may be forced to adopt retaliatory measures of defense, otherwise an invasion of Russian territory, but up to the present China undoubtedly has observed the letter and spirit of the Kellogg Treaty, her reasons for so doing being two fold: first, her physical and financial inability to conduct an aggressive war; and second, her desire to obtain the support of the United States and

(*Continued on page 31*)

Turning An Arsenal Into a Motor Truck Plant!

(*Special Correspondence to the Review*)

While China's Three Eastern Provinces of Fengtien, Kirin and Heilungkiang are fairly well occupied with a first-class war with the Soviet Russian Government, this has not prevented the Manchurian Government from undertaking plans of considerable magnitude for the conversion of the Mukden Arsenal, one of the largest in the world, into a factory for assembling and producing motor-trucks. About the middle of November there arrived in Mukden two American engineers, W. A. Mitchell of Hartford, Connecticut and D. F. Myers, formerly chief engineer of Service Truck Company of the United States, both of whom have been employed by the Mukden Government for the purpose of installing a manufacturing plant, the first in China under Chinese management, for the assembling and construction of automobile trucks adapted to Chinese conditions. Mr. Mitchell, who is a graduate of Columbia Uuiversity, came to China several years ago as a professor of chemistry and physics and served in this capacity with several Chinese universities. He then resigned and until recently has been engaged in engineering enterprises with private firms in China and recently as engineering adviser with the Mukden Arsenal.

The Chinese head of the new truck assembling and manufacturing plant is General Y. C. Lee, for several years an artillery commander in the Fengtien army, but recently director of the trench-mortar department of the Mukden arsenal. Gen. Lee is an experienced engineer.

According to Mr. Mitchell there is no intention to establish a factory for the immediate production of automobile trucks, but several months ago when there appeared prospects for domestic peace in China, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian Government, decided to convert a considerable section of the Mukden Arsenal to peace-time uses, one of the suggestions being the development of a plant for the production of trucks adapted to conditions in China. Mr. Mitchell was therefore sent to the United States with instructions to make an investigation and employ technical assistance. It was decided, following this investigation, that it would be unwise to embark upon the manufacture of trucks, the reasons being many, but the chief ones being China's lack of raw materials, and inexperience in this line of manufacture which would surely lead to failure. However,it was decided that trucks could be assembled in China from essential parts purchased in the United States, probably to better advantage than they could be purchased complete abroad. Although not stated officially, it was reported that Mr. Mitchell negotiated contracts with automobile manufacturers in the United States who will cooperate in the new Chinese enterprise. The names of the American companies were not stated, but it was rumored that recent amalgamations in the United States had provided facilities for making advantageous contracts.

Mr. Mitchell and his assistant, Mr. Myers, brought out with them five complete truck units of different types which will be tried out on a specially constructed track in Mukden to discover their weak points. In short, these trucks will be subjected to the most difficult road conditions that it is possible to devise in China, in order to discover how a motor-truck should be constructed to withstand Chinese roads, particularly in Manchuria where roads often are nothing more than caravan trails across the prairies. After these tests are completed, the factory will be set to work manufacturing, or at least assembling, a "China-Truck" to withstand these conditions. According to Mr. Mitchell it would be the height of foolishness to attempt to construct motor-trucks in China at the country's present state of industrial development. But he does believe it will be possible to assemble, from imported materials, a medium sized truck of say 2-tons capacity that may be the superior or at least the equal of the imported article. Naturally, he believes it possible to do the job cheaper through the use of Chinese labor, particularly labor which has had long training in the production of ammunition and artillery. The parts to be imported are engines, transmission, batteries, rear-axles, etc., which it is not yet possible to manufacture in China. He also believes that as experience is gained that more and more parts may be constructed in China leading ultimately to the production of a complete vehicle.

The work will be started in what is known as the "north" Mukden Arsenal which heretofore has been devoted to the construction of trench-mortars for Chinese warfare. Practically all of the machinery used for the making of war materials is said to be adapted to the production of the new weapons of peace. It is hoped, according to Mr. Mitchell, to turn out one specimen of the new "China-Truck" within the period of one year.

Mukden, November 21, 1929.

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The Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Line runs southwestward from Shanghai through a tract of beautiful places. At Lunghwa one will see the famous Pagoda with a long history attached to it; at Sungkiang, the observatory of the French Fathers at the summit of Sha Shan and the grave of General Frederick Ward; at Kashing, the South Lake and the Three Pagodas situated about two miles from the station; and at Hangchow, the present terminus of the Line from Shanghai, the renowned West Lake which called forth highest praise from Marco Polo, with its picturesque surroundings that it has been well called the *"Switzerland of China"*. Tourists! A visit to Hangchow by the comfortable trains of this Line will give you the utmost satisfaction of travel and untold pleasure of sight-seeing.

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Record of Soviet Aggression in Manchuria

A neutral foreigner in Harbin has compiled from the files of the Russian and Chinese newspapers in that city a record of intentional spoliation perpetrated by the forces, institutions and citizens of the U. S. S. R. in Chinese territory. The incidents are annotated in chronological order from July 16 to October, 1929. The following is the first installment, and subsequent installments will appear week by week. The source of the information is given at the end of each paragraph. The "Kung Pao" is the official Chinese newspaper in Harbin, issued both in Chinese and Russian. "Angasta" is the official Soviet News Agency operated under British registration. The "Zaria," "Russkoye Slovo" and "Rupor" are Russian newspapers in Harbin.

July 16.—Four Soviet aeroplanes were seen reconnoitering Chinese territory within the region of Pogranitchnaya.

A force of 800 cavalry and 100 infantry appeared close to Sangch'a-kow.—(*Kung Pao, July 21*)

July 17.—Soviet aeroplanes again appeared flying over Pogranitchnaya station.—(*Kung Pao, July 21*)

The Vladivostok authorities on the night of 17 July instituted a general search of premises inhabited by Chinese residents, arresting many of good standing, amongst which members of the trade-unions. All valuables and money belonging to the above were forcibly confiscated. —(*Russkoye Slovo, July 31, Osaka-Asahi*)

July 20.—Petitions en masse were filed by employees of the C. E. R. throwing up their jobs, assigning as a reason that members of the Soviet Consulate and C. E. R. board were leaving Harbin.—(*Angasta, No. 133*)

July 21.—Malicious harm to the track was disclosed 1479 klm. from Manchuli, the rails having been purposely unbolted.

July 28.—A switch leading to a quarry 39 klm. from st. Manchuli was put out of order, the pointsman being killed.

Raid effected on railway barracks 690 klm. from Manchuli caused death of one railway employee, a soldier of the guard being seriously wounded.

Aug. 3.—Soviet soldiers killed 3 Chinese between Mi-S'ien and Hu-lin, their cattle being driven away.

A band of Soviet soldiery appeared at a place called Lu-v'ien-mao (Mo-hsiang district) who took 4 Chinese prisoners, wounded 4 other, pillaged and burnt down their homes.—(*Kung Pao, No. 812*)

Aug. 4.—A band of Reds entered Tun-yin, burnt down local police headquarters, wounded one and killed another Chinese national.—(*Kung Pao, No. 812*)

Aug. 6.—Train No. 3 was stopped 481 klm. from Manchuli at the western semaphore close to Pogranitchnaya station. Four pyroxyline cartridges had been placed under the right rail, attched to a home-made detonator. Luckily no explosion took place and impending catastrophe was averted.

Locomotive of train No. 314 jumped the rails at klm 1045 owing to a large spike having been placed on the track.

Malicious damage to the water supply discovered at Harbin.

Rails were found unbolted on the track 946 klm. from Manchuli.

An attempt was made to blow up the piers of a bridge 1432 klm. from Manchuli, causing but insignificant damage. A sapper shovel marked "Ivanoff G. Y." and bearing the stamp of the Volachaevsk regiment was found on the spot.

Two links of the track were discovered unbolted late at night at a point 929 klm. from Manchuli

Aug. 7.—Locomotive No. 826 was purposely capsized into the pit of a turn-table at Harbin.

The following fires occured at Harbin due to incendiarism; at the hemp factory, at the machine shop of the maintenance of the way department at the station Harbin, two open cars loaded with hay, a semi-detached building attached to the garage of the road.

An attempt was made to run locomotive 1909E into the pit of the turn-table at round house No. 2.

Soviet troops commenced active military demonstrations against the Chinese in the region of Manchuli. —(*Angasta, August 9*)

Members of the young Barga group show signs of unrest in the region of the river Kerulen, there by threatening the rear of the Chinese forces.—(*Angasta, August 9*)

Aug. 8.—Fires due to incendiarism: a go-down to hold timber; a warehouse at st. Intendantskaia.

Two links of rails unbolted 404 klm. from Manchuli.

Two Soviet aeroplanes flew over the town of Manchuli.

Information from Sachalian reports unexpected attack of Erhpu-hsiang by Soviet forces supported by artillery. The engagement continued for 8 hours, both sides suffering losses killed and wounded.—(*Kung Pao, No. 811*)

Aug. 9.—Train No. 57 was wrecked 954 klm. from Manchuli due to malicious damage to the track. Two killed, some of the train attendants hurt. Several cars smashed into splinters. Train sent to the rescue was stopped at a point 952 klm. by the track guard, who had discovered a small crowbar wedged in between the rail heads together with a cold chisel and ordinary spike nail.

Track guard at 408 klm. from Manchuli fired at by miscreants. Telephone service of main workshops at Harbin interrupted at 10 a. m.

Lumber stacked at the C. E. R. sawmill was found to be drenched with kerosine preparatory to being set on fire.

Heavy artillery fire heard at Manchuli station early in the morning coming from st. Matsievskaia. Inhabitants panic stricken. Soviet forces develop demonstrative activity.—*Angasta, August 10*)

Aug. 11.—A reconnoitering force of 30 Soviet horsemen made a raid into Chinese territory across the river Argun, and attacked a Chinese village close to Chalainor with purpose of pillage.—(*Zaria, August 15*)

As a result of Soviet propaganda during the period of one calendar month, the follwing threw up their posts on the road; senior employees 26, junor 2,341. In all 2,541.

Aug. 12.—An attempt was made to wreck a train at point 1,075 klm. from Manchuli.

The village of Chao-shan Lun on the Amur was bombarded by Soviet gun-boats. Among the inhabitants there are reported to be both killed and wounded.—(*Nung Pao, No. 810*)

A band of Reds 30 in number appeared at Kao-lung in the Mihsiang district. They killed the son and daugther of the merchant Liu and wounded one of his farm hands. Liu's house was pillaged and burnt to the ground.—(*Kung Pao, No. 812*)

Soviet forces raided the district of Lo-pei-hsiang and Sui-pin-hsiang, occupying serveral villages and robbing the merchants. During the occupation a large number of the inhabitants were either killed or wounded.—(*Kung Pao, No. 812*)

The Soviet gunboats escorted by 2 planes entered the estuary of the Sungari and disembarked a force of 100 men opposite Sui-tun-shien. The Chinese garrison after a short resistance were forced to retire, and the Soviet troops occupied that place as well as Shao-shin-ching and another large village.

The Red troops pillaged the occupied territory paying special attention to provendor and provender and provisions. Towards evening Chinese reserves supported by gunboats approached the occupied area and engaged the Soviet forces. As a result the latter under cover of artillery fire from their gunboats, were obliged to retire up river. During the fight the Chinese boats "Hun-ho" and "Li-ti" were damaged.—(*Rupor, reprinted from a Japanese source, July 20.*)

200 miners at the Chalainor Coal Mines (Soviet citizens) struck work and submerged shafts with water led from the Argun. Chinese troops suppressed all further disorders; 50 of the ringleaders were arrested.—(*Angasta, No. 54*)

Aug. 13.—Rifle and artillery fire was opened from the Soviet side in the district of Tun-yin.

It is reported from Sachalian that the town of Erh-pu-hsiang has been occupied after bombardment by Soviet troops.—(*Kung Pao, No. 811*)

Aug. 14.—Secret service agent Shishkin severely wounded.

Soviet aeroplanes flew over st. Pogranitchnaya and district.

Soviet troops occupied outposts 2 and 3 in the Hulumbuir district.

Soviet aeroplanes reconnoitered the Manchuli area in the morning. In the evening Soviet artillery opened fire.—(*Kung Pao, No. 812*)

About 10 p.m. an attempt by Communists to destroy the railway bridge over the Sangari was prevented. In the ensuing fight a Chinese sergeant was killed and a soldier wounded.—(*Zaria, August 16*)

(To be Continued)

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Extraterritoriality—Its Development and Its Abolition

By T. W. Hu, Ph. D. (Princeton)

President and Editor-in-Chief of the Wuhan Daily

ACCORDING to the Italian jurist Fiore, extraterritorialty means "a form of privilege or exemption consisting of a limitation of territorial sovereignty with regard to certain persons and certain places, which under international law enjoy the privilege of remaining outside the jurisdiction of the state in whose territory they are situated;" or, in the words of Judge Moore, it is "an exclusive exemption from the operation of the local law."

Thus defined, extraterritoriality has a peculier history in China. It is sometimes asserted that the ancient Chinese enjoyed extraterritorial exemptions in Korea; and later in the ninth century, a Mussulman in Chekiang was authorized by the Emperor of China to decide the disputes which arose among people of the Mohammedan religion. After the Manchus had established themselves in power by right of conquest, their nationals residing in China were given, as is not infrequently observed, the privilege of being protected and judged according to their own customs and usages. In the Sino-Russian treaties of the 17th and 18th centuries extraterritorial provisions of a reciprocal nature can also be found. In point of fact, however, no modern claim to special jurisdiction appears to be traceable to this mythical past.

Like so many other international servitudes, extraterritoriality begins its modern history with the opening of the 19th century. For more than a decade preceding the famous or infamous Opium War of 1840, the courageous Captain Charles Elliot, British Superintendant of Trade in Canton, had exercised the authority of adjudication over British subjects, and this inspite of vigorous protests lodged by the Chinese Viceroy of that province. Though having vainly made repeated attempts to establish extraterritoriality in China, the British Government almost invariably refused to countenance Elliot's claim of special jurisdiction at Canton. Nor did he exercise his usurped authority much to the rejoicings of his vagabond cempatriots, whose desire, be it noted, was not so much to avoid Chinese law as to be under no law altogether. Dr. Koo's description of the situation prior to 1842 is as follows:—

Adventurers Seeking Escape from all Laws

"A want of regard for Chinese laws characterized the foreigners who went to China in the 17th and 18th centuries. They were either adventurers or desperate characters, and, with the exception of a few missionaries, they were all animated by the sole desire to seek fortunes in a new land. It mattered little what the territorial laws required and what they probibited; they came on a mission to replenish their purses and were prepared to leave as soon as their object was accomplished; in their opinion, it would have been disloyal to themselves to allow their conduct to be shackled by laws of which they knew nothing, and about which they did not care to know anything. A small number of them, endowed with an inquiring mind, indeed manifested an interest in Chinese laws and acquired a knowledge of them; but then, they observed, China was such a different country from their own, particularly in religion, that they considered it impossible to obey her laws without at the same time humiliating themselves and disgracing their own country. To govern themselves by laws with which they were familiar was equally impossible; there was no common organization in existence over them, nor could they recognise any one of their own class assuming to restrain their conduct in China and regulate their intercourse with the Chinese people. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that they considered themselves as exempt from all laws."

It is undoubtedly true that during this reign of international anarchy the original claim to extraterritoriality entertained by the Westerners at Canton was more due to the desire of the latter to avoid every jurisdiction than to any other reason. The usurpations of Elliot (and later of Caleb Cushing, the U. S. Commissioner and Minister Plenipotentiary at Canton, who claimed extraterritorial rights for the Americans "in the eyes of God and of man"), which somewhat compelled by the logic of the current events and existing circumstances, were probably as much resented by their own nationals as by the vigilant Chinese officials. In view of the repeated previous failure on the part of the British Government in attempting to establish courts of law and thereby regularize the practise of extraterritoriality in China, the prevailing conviction of the time was no doubt that Elliot's assumption of jurisdiction at Canton was at best a temporary expedient soon to be displaced by the reign of the *lex loci* when China should have brought herself into a position to exercise control over the foreign residents within her territorial confines. Elliot had himself probably little thought of putting Chinese law and jurisdiction at defiance forever, and it is conceivable that had not this extraordinary institution been presently legalized and stabilized by treaty stipulations, the Chinese Government would have rectified her judicial deficiencies—the main justification for establishing extrality in China—at a much earlier date than she did in order to meet the demands of asserting a complete jurisdiction over foreign subjects resident on her soil. But in 1840 came the Opium War, which, followed as it was by the extremely humiliating events of the 19th century, wrought a profound inferiority complex in the Chinese mind and consequently every demand for concessions was actually accepted without demur. Indeed, the Chinese nation became so adapted psychologically to the institution of extraterritoriality that any attempt at self-reformation as a pre-requisite for its abolition would have been considered revolutionary.

Treaties Establishing Extraterritoriality

However, the Treaty of Nanking, which put an end to the Opium War, itself contains only the barest reference to consular officers as "the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said (British) merchants." Only in the General Regulations of 1843, under which British trade was to be conducted at the Treaty Ports, do we find a definite stipulation of extraterritoriality:

"Regarding the punishment of English criminals, the English Government will enact the laws necessary to attain that end, and the Consul will be empowered to put them in force; and regarding the punishment of Chinese criminals, these will be tried and punished by their own laws, in the way provided for by the correspondence which took place at Nanking after the concluding of the peace."

The Treaty of Wanghia, signed in July 1844, with the United States, contains an elaboration of the self same principle. Art. XXI reads:

"Subjects of China who may be guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United States who may commit any crime in China shall be subject to be tried and punished only by the Consul or other public functionary of the United States thereto authorized according to the laws of the United States; and in order to prevent all controversy and disaffection, justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."

The French Treaty of 1844 embodies a similar provision that French subjects accused of any crime shall be "livrés à l'action régulière des lois Françaises," adding, however, an enunciation of the principle of extraterritoriality:

"Il en sera de même en toute circonstance analogue et non prévue dans la présente Convention, le principe étant que, pour la répression des crimes et délits commis par eux dans les cinq ports, les Français seront constamment régis par la loi française."

Inclusion of Civil Cases

Thus far, the extraterritorial treaties seem to be concerned only with criminal cases, but the Chefoo Convention (1896) between Great Britain and China, and again the American Supplemental Treaty of Peking (1880) are sufficiantly broad to cover civil cases as well; Art. IV of the latter reads as follows:

"When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of his Imperial Majesty which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and China that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interests of justice. If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, to examine, and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case."

Closely upon the heels of Great Britain, the United States and France came eighteen other states scrambling for extra-territorial privileges. In the order of the dates of the first treaty entered into by China with each extraterritorial power, we may produce the list as follows:

1.—Great Britain	October	3, 1843,	Art. 13 of the Trade Regulations
2.—The United States	July	3, 1844	Arts. 21 and 25
3.—France	October	24, 1844	Arts. 25,27,28
4.—Norway & Sweden	March	20, 1847	Arts. 21,25,29
5.—Russia	June	13, 1858	Art. 7
6.—Germany	Sept.	2, 1861	Arts. 34,35,38,39
7.—Denmark	July	13, 1863	Arts. 15,16,17
8.—Netherlands	October	6, 1863	Art 6
9.—Spain	October	10, 1864	Arts. 12,13,14
10.—Belgium	Nov.	2, 1865	Arts. 16,19,20
11.—Italy	October	26, 1866	Arts. 15,16,17
12.—Austria-Hungary	Sept.	2, 1869	Arts. 38,39,40
13.—Peru	June	26, 1874	Arts. 12,13,14
14.—Brazil	October	3, 1881	Arts. 9,10,11
15.—Portugal	Dec.	1, 1887	Arts. 47,48,51
16.—Japan	July	21, 1896	Arts. 20,21,22
17.—Congo Free State	July	10, 1898	Art 1
18.—Mexico	Dec.	14, 1899	Arts. 13,14,15
19.—Sweden	July	2, 1908	Art. 10
20.—Chili	February	18, 1915	Art 2
21.—Switzerland	June	13, 1918	Art 2 and attached Declaration

Disadvantages Outweigh Advantages

Though the extraterritorial provisions gave a legal sanction to the usurpations of Elliot and Cushing at Canton, no claim to special jurisdiction in the basis of their practice could be valid, as it was allowed neither by any treaty with the territorial sovereign nor by the intructions of their respective home governments. Behind each of the early treaties, there was the secret but well-understood backing of armed force; and extraterritoriality in China was no doubt an artificial process by means of which the foreigners, taking advantage of her temporary political weakness, forcibly imposed upon the native population their law and introduced into a country of a refined original culture strange judicial institutions, highly detrimental to its sovereign rights. Besides, in view of the fact that the theoretical basis of every extraterritorial concession was invariably the alleged defectiveness of the Chinese judiciary, it is a logical view to maintain that the foreign jurisdiction in this country as elsewhere is only a transitory judicial institution doomed to disappear as soon as those legal imperfections have been made up. Indeed, it seems by no means unreasonable to state that the abolition of the extraterritorial system should come even sooner than that of the defects of the native law it orginally sought to remedy, for, as is well testified by past experience, the disadvantages inherent in an *imperium in imperio* far outweigh the advantages accruing from it. Prof. W. W. Willoughby, a better authority than whom on Chinese affairs can hardly be found, enumerates hese disadvantages as follows:

1.—The whole system is in derogation of the dignity of a great and civilized people.

2.—Because of this, its enforced existence tends powerfully to create an anti-foreign feeling.

3.—The system deters China from opening up her entire territory to unrestricted commercial intercourse.

4.—It necessitates a multiplicity of courts, that is, different courts for the nationals of each of the powers that enjoy extraterritorial rights.

5.—It necessitates the appreciation of diverse laws.

6.—It is often found that their are no laws applicable to the facts involved.

7.—The Chinese injured by the criminal acts of nationals of the other Powers have in many cases no convenient way of knowing whether the sentences imposed are actually carried out.

8.—In some cases the inconvenience of taking the offender before the nearest consular court as required by the treaties, and then of producing the necessary witnesses or other evidence, makes it practically impossible for the Chinese who have been injured by the acts of foreigners to take any action whatever in order to obtain redress.

9.—From the very nature of this authority the extraterritorial courts have little or no authority over the plaintiffs in the suit brought before them. From this lack of authority it results that these plaintiffs can not be punished for perjuries cr centempts committed by them in the course of the proceedings. Furthermore, these courts are not competent to

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consider legitimate set-offs or counter-claims, being determinable only in the Chinese courts, since they are in the nature of action in which the Chinese appear as defendants.

Difficulty of Appeal

10.—In general, the extraterritorial courts, being held by consuls, are not administired by persons technically trained in the law. The justice that is had is thus often of the most haphazard character. In many cases, there is no appeal from consular decisions for the correction of legal errors, and when there is a right of appeal, the costs, in most cases, are sufficient to deter the plaintiffs from exercising the right.

11.—Finally, the consular or other officials holding the extraterritorial courts are under a strong temptation, in many cases irresistible, to favor the sides of their own nationals who are the defendants in the cases brought before them. The partiality is so great in many cases that almost never is a verdict against the defendant obtained. This is intensified by the unwarranted extension of extraterritorial protection on the part of the Treaty Powers to Chinese persons and property whom they claim to have naturalized or adopted as "proteges" or who can otherwise assume the name of being foreign nationals.

Such being the case, it is little wonder that China should have sought to shake off her extraterritorial fetters almost as soon as they were fastened upon her. But it was not till the beginnining of the present century that China concluded a number of treaties with Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Sweden, looking toward the eventual restoration of her jurisdictional rights upon the fulfillment of certain conditions, mainly the westernization of her judicial system, or, as in the case of the last-mentioned country, "as soon as all the Treaty Powers have agreed to relinquish their extraterritorial rights." With the declaration of war on Germany and Austria-Hungary, on August 14, 1917, China abrogated all her treaties with these countries and put an end to their extraterritorial privileges. In the very traety by which Switzerland obtained the extraterritorial rights, she made the promise of their restitution upon the other Powers agreeing to do so.

Versailles Conference Memorandum

The Great War brought in its train a new era in the mutual relations between China and the Powers, the former, at the instance of the allies, taking part in the general struggle. The Central Powers were crushed, but the results of the strain were equally catastrophic in respect to the victorious Allies, having produced in Europe enormons social movement which weakened the political potency of the Treaty Powers. Meanwhile, China, though still weak politically, preserved her social stability and soundness, which at the time of the conclusion of the peace caused a comprehensible rise of her national consciousness. It enabled her to put forward at the Versailles Conference the well-known Memorandum, which fully set out her aspirations which regard to extraterritoriality, based on the reforms that had been made in her legal system. The evidences of this progress were given as follows: (1) adoption of a National Constitution; (2) preparation of Civil, Criminal, and Commercial Codes, and Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure; (3) establishment of new courts, viz., District Courts, High Courts or Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court; (4) improvement legal procedure, such as the separation of civil and criminal cases, publicity of trial and judgements, etc.; (5) careful training of judicial officers; and (6) reform of prison and police systems. But these arguments appear to have been little heeded at the Conference, and the status quo was maintained.

This does not mean, however, that the number of nations enjoying extrateritoriality in China has not been gradually decreasing. Almost immediately after the War, Greece, Poland Jugoslavia and Czecho-Slovakia which were seeking treaty relations were given to understand that China, in view of judicial reforms recently undertaken or yet in process of adoption, would not henceforth concede any extraterritorial rights. In the Bolivian Treaty of 1919, extraterritorial rights were expressly excluded by an exchange of notes from the "most-favored-nation" treatment; likewise, Persia agreed in the treaty of June, 1920, to submit her subjects to Chinese law and jurisdiction. The severance of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia in 1920 had ipso facto put an end to the judicial rights of that country in China, a fact confirmed by the new treaty between China and Russia, signed on May 31, 1924. In the Sino-German Agreement. May 20, 1921, Germany was made to declare to consent to the abrogation of the consular jurisdiction in China. Finally, by an exchange of notes, Sept. 26, 1921, the Mexican Government engaged of her own accord to express the renouncement of her consular jurisdiction in China.

The Washington Conference

It is thus evident that the disinitegration of foreign treaty privileges in general and of extraterritoriality in particular—a process which had begun in earnest with the opening of the present century—vas more than half accomplished soon after the conclusion of the War. In view of this fact, it is not a little startling that the principal Powers did not recognise a fait accompli at the Washington Conference of 1921-1922 and agree to the entire abolition, either progressively or otherwise, of the outworn extraterritorial status of their nationals within Chinese borders. What that Conference did was merely to authorize the institution within three months of an international Commission "to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws and the judical system and the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the Governments of the several Powers above named their findings of fact in regard to these matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese Government to enact such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality."

The Commission on Extraterritorality, which was composed of representatives of the United States, Belgium, Great Britain China, France, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlans, Norway. Portugal, Spain, and Sweden, met from January 12 to September 16, 1926, in the City of Peking. The result of this belated endeavor was the issuance of a report of 155 pages, in which it is recommended that China should insure her judiciary against all interference from the other branches of the Government, whether civil or military; that the Chinese Government should adopt an imposing program for the improvement of the existing legal, judicial and prison systems of China; and that pending the abolition of extraterritorality the Powers should undertake to correct the most glaring of its abuses. Regarding how the extraterritorial regime should be terminated in China—a problem which it would seem to be the peculiar function of the Commission to tackle and solve—the report maintains a complete silence.

Method of Withdrawal

Slince the close of the Commission, the governments of Belgium, Spain, Italy, Portugal, and Denmark have renounced their extraterritorial rights under treaties coming into effect on January 30, 1930,—on condition, however, that the "majority of the powers now possessing extraterritorial privileges in China shall relinquish them." With reference to the other Powers, namely, Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden, the situation of extraterritoriality remains today as it was in 1902 when Great Britain first promised its abolition. The recent treaties of commerce entered into by China with the various countries seem to indicate that the Powers while giving assent to Chinese tariff autonomy, would like to shelve the question of extraterritoriality for a while.

Nevertheless, it remains a matter for speculation how the withdrawal of extraterritorial privileges should be effected when they do agree to take such a step. The preponderance of opinion seems to be in favor of a gradual disestablishment of the institution. Various compromise plans have been considered as a means of ending extraterritorial rights. These include a proposal for the organization of a special tribunal into which foreign legal experts should be invited either as judges or as assessors. Another proposal is for the appointment of foreign judges for Chinese courts, whose salaries would be paid by China as in the case of foreigners employed in the Chinese Postal Service. Another proposal would provide for the progressive abolition of extraterritoriality by regions in accordance with the legal advance made by the different areas. Still another plan would arrange for the termination of the extraterritorial regime through an agreement whereby foreieners would have to defend themselves in Chinese courts but would have the rights of appeal until the new system of Chinese judiciary works properly. All these are workable proposals, but none has met with the unanimous approval of the extraterritorial Powers. Nevertheless, it is quite clear that the regime of foreign jurisdiction in China, detested by Chinese and most foreigners alike, will have ultimately to go; and it is going at a greater speed perhaps than most people realize. As a rule, China, in concluding all her recent engagements, invariably refused to embody the right of the foreign contracting parties to be exempted from local jurisdiction. The principle *lev loci rei* is laid down as an essential condition in all her contemporary legislation, even if the latter openly violates the so-called treaty rights of the Powers. The discontented may make all sorts of diplomatic representations and send their men-of-war to all Chinese

(*Continued on page 31*)

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A Reply to Lord Hailsham

BY CHANG CHI-TAI (張企泰)

In the Peking *Leader* November 17, an account was given of Lord Hailsham's speech on the question of extraterritoriality delivered at Kyoto just before he started for Peiping. Very unfortunately for Lord Hailsham, this speech proves to have an effect somewhat like that of a boomerang. It betrays him as a stranger to this country, and as one who is rather too badly informed to speak on things Chinese.

According to the report of the paper, the pivotal point of his argument against the position taken by the Chinese Government seems to lie in his comparison of the careful and six-year study of the English commercial code before it took effect in 1927, and the alleged hasty deliberation of the Chinese code "which China is considering putting into effect within a month after it is first compiled." I might, however, reproduce that part of his speech.

"Time is a more important factor in such matters than many of our Chinese friends seem to realize. The Nanking Government has declared that it will issue its new civil and commercial codes... in December of this year. To think that such codes can intelligibly be applied within a month from that time is preposterous.

"Various changes in the English commercial code were drafted in 1921. They were presented to eminent jurists and legal societies for consideration for four years. In 1925 the changed code was brought before parliament for consideration. It was passed, but the date of coming into effect was placed in 1927. The English allowed six years for the consideration and study of only a small fraction of the amount of legal matter which it is reported that China is considering putting into effect within a month after it is first compiled."

As to what he said about the English commercial code, we certainly have nothing to dispute with him. But I can say that from reading the above passages, most people cannot help fancying that the U. S. might have originated her present judicial system already before "Columbus sailed the ocean blue". Since the English allowed six years for the consideration and study of only a small portion of the amount of legal matter, it is impossible for anyone not to think that the U. S. must have allowed six hundred years to bring the whole judicial field and the entire legal matters into the conditions which are the most perfect today.

Code Compiled in 1911

When Lord Hailsham was speaking of the Chinese civil code which will soon be released from the Legislative *Yuan* he made quite an error—maybe a slip of the tongue, I don't know. He said that the Chinese civil code "is first compiled" this year. This however is not true. The first successful attempt of compilation dated back to the third year of Hsuan Tung i. e. 1911, when a draft code of civil law intellectually drawn up already established itself as the nucleus of subsequent development and changes. For ten years, it had been consulted by the courts of the country as one of the chief sources of authority while deciding cases. An evidence may be found in the Digest of the Chinese Supreme Court Decisions where it is seen that the draft code had been very closely applied in actual decisions. A part of the Digest was rendered into the language with which Lord Hailsham feels most at home in 1920. It was again translated in 1925 for the use of the Extraterritoriality Commission. If he had not read these, there was no excuse for his not having done so. In 1925 this draft was made the pattern for the consideration of another draft code. The latter made many improvements upon the former. When the Legislative *Yuan* took up the deliberation of a new civil code this year, it did so with all the assistance of the second draft. It nominally did the work all over again, really it has done no more than make changes in the previous draft at points where having regard for past experiences of its working and the present state of things it thinks best to make changes.

Counting back to 1911, the present civil code has, therefore, a history 17 years long; or in other words, about three times as long as it took the English relatively to perfect their commercial code. It is the result of carful deliberations over a long time. It has been put to tests in courts. It has already been well acquainted with by judges of the whole country, and has already been quite familiar to the people. Anything, therefore, may be said of it except that it is now first compiled, and that it could not be "intelligibly" applied within a month from its formal issue next December.

Abolition Promised 27 Years Ago

To most people, if not to Lord Hailsham, 17 years' allowance for the study of the Chinese civil code is enough to bear out our patience with judicial reforms. Even longer have we been induced to entertain the hope of abolishing the extraterritorial rights, since 27 years ago Great Britain made the promise in the Mackay Treaty. It provides in Art. XII that:

> China having expressed a strong desire to reform her judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, Great Britain agrees to give every assistance to such reform, and she will also be prepared to relinquish her extraterritorial rights when she is satisfied that the state of laws, the arrangement for their administration, and other considerations warrant her in so doing.

How insincere is the tone! It actually amounts to nothing but that China is to abolish extraterrtoriality only when Great Britain feels like. China was also induced by the same treaty to accept the position, which she has not entirely given up, that law reform is to be made the prerequisite condition of the abolition of extraterritoriality. Anyway, China has shown her patience and has made remarkable reforms in the whole judicial field. While other Powers such as Germany, Austria and a great number of others who made no pleasant-sounding promises beforehand were all satisfied with our judicial conditions and gave up their privileges, our British friends are still not "satisfied", and are again urging China to be "patient". If anything in this world you can call "preposterous", will it not be preposterous then to think that a disillusioned and patience-stricken China can ever be once more deluded? Again, if there is any such thing at all in this world as "an absolute breach of international faith", will it not then be a breach on the part of Great Britain if the views of Lord Hailsham are "any indication of the tenor of his government?

The Example of Turkey

This sounding of Lord Hailsham's opinion at the present moment seems rather dangerous. It would only make the Chinese people feel the futility of having any more negotiations with Great Britain on the question, and strengthen their desire to denounce extraterritoriality outright by unilateral declaration. We have an example. In 1923, Turkey, with unbending efforts, abolished the capitulations and the Powers did nothing but concur. And Turkey, at that time, was never seriously "condemned by the whole world as (having committed) an extreme breach of international law." Yet only three years before the Lausanne Conference (in 1923), Turkey was considered to be unfit to go without the capitulations, and the Treaty of Sevres definitely provided for their continuance. We have always been troubled by the magic of how a blow on Greece, and indirectly on Great Britain, could have instantly made the "state of laws and arrangement for their administration" in Turkey satisfy Great Britain, and made her fit to go without jurisdictional restrictions. Certainly we do not have the kind of force which Turkey has made so much use of. But a substitute might probably serve our purpose just same. I may not fail to notice that we have had somewhat similar experiences ourselves. Was not the Canton Government a few years ago making actual collection of 2.5% surtax as a result of the reign of strikes and economic and social non-cooperation over Canton, Shameen and elsewhere, while at the same time the Peking Government was making entreaties that it be permitted to collect the surtax before the Tariff Conference? Was not the British Memorandum of Dec. 18th., 1926 one of the direct results of the rigorous attitude of the Canton Government? But all such steps we have all the time strictly kept ourselves from taking, until we are driven to desperation; then we cannot help it.

Of course, we have much respect for Lord Hailsham—he who is a venerable lawyer, who is yet fresh from the incumbency of Lord Chancellorship in the last Conservative government and who, above all things, is a Lord. Realizing the exalted station he is holding not only in the English society but also in the world at large, and realizing too the very important mission he was asked to carry in his present trip to this part of the globe to crystallize British public opinion before the Conference of Pacific Relations, he ought to know too well to be reminded of Polonius's precepts:

> "Give every man thine ear; but few thy voice;
> Take each mans censure; but reserve thy judgment:"

Especially when he is not quite certain whether he has learned the things rightly.

Tsinghua University, Peiping, November 24, 1929.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

A German Reviews the European Peace Conference

Versailles, by Karl Friedrich Nowak. New York: Payson and Clarke, Ltd.

It is now more than a decade since the great European War came to an end, but the world is still greatly interested in analyzing the causes of that gigantic conflict and studying the events that occurred during its progress, and afterwards. In many ways a German is at an advantage in analyzing the doings of the various Allied participants at the Peace Conference, among the reasons, because he has a better perspective. Also a German will take a keener delight in pointing out the selfishness that actuated the Powers that fought against Germany than a writer looking at the conflict from the Allied side would.

It was inevitable that the formulating of the demands made by the Allies on the Germans would take a long time; and where so many conflicting interests were at stake, that it would be difficult to harmonize them into a document that would "hold water." Many indeed were the squabbles. None of the leading Allied (or Associated) leaders stand out in a very good light in retrospect. Woodrow Wilson may have been actuated by the very highest motives; his League of Nations was a wonderful conception. But his Olympian attitude and his, at least for the time being, unexplainable attachment to Colonel House, worked in the end for his downfall. The League was his brain child and whatever differences there were between Lloyd George and Clemenceau they saw to it that Wilson was humored on this point But in the end Wilson, who was heralded and adored all over Europe, was found to be in many respects a man of straw. He disappointed not only the Allies, but the Germans as well, and he certainly became unpopular in the United States. He compromised on some of the most essential of his Fourteen Poionts, and in the end his own country refused to join the League.

The one man who seems to stand out best in retrospect is Lloyd George, at least so far as his work at Versailles is concerned. True it is, he shifted his viewpoint and conveniently forgot some of his promises made during the war. But he did not have to compromise in the way that Wilson did. He roused England to enthusiasm during the war with his "Hang the Kaiser" and "They will have to pay to the last cent." But when it came to making a peace he was found to be the most practical and reasonable of all. In its general aspects the terms of the Peace Treaty follow the draft which he made out. The terrific onslaughts of "Tiger" Clemenceau were met with deadly Welsh sarcasm. And Clemenceau wasn't tigerish all the time. He emitted considerable of what a newspaper reporter would term "sob stuff", until the little Welshman "called" him on it. He told the French in so many words that they couldn't expect to break Germany and make her pay at the same time; they couldn't have their cake and eat it too. What Lloyd George wanted was to get the British Army out of Europe so that Britain could agais get back to her normal life of engaging in world trade. He saw that many of the French terms were preposterous, and if the French got all that they wanted, and Italy, and the Arabs and the Jews and all the rest what they wanted, they would not only overlap in their claims, but would be reaching out for so much that they might get nothing. However, with all the squabbling, a treaty for Germany either to sign or to reject was drawn up, and its terms, even with all demands toned down very considerably, proved to be a great shock to the Germans.

The book, which was originally published in Germany, gives anqueally interesting sidelight on the German side of the conference table. Anglo-Saxon readers will, however, not find this as interesting as the first part of the book. That there should be divided opinions in Germany as to whether they should sign or not sign, was inevitable. But in the end, as the world knows, they did sign, leaving it to Time to mitigate some of the rigors of a Treaty drawn up in a vindictive spirit.

G. W. M.

Nanking University Wins Prize

A sum of $300,000 is to be awarded to Nanking University for the best record achieved by any missionary institution in the country during the past year, according to a decision of the Executive Yuan. The Government's decision is made in accordance with a resolution of the State Council to make an annual award to the most deserving missionary institution in recognition of its educational work. The University will use the fund for the construction of a library on the campus.

Peiping Notes

BY HING WONG

Soviet occupation of Chinese territory, including the frontier cities of Manchuli, Chalainor, and others, and the lull in the civil war fronts in Honan and Hupeh, all do not appear to attract the public attention necessary and desired, and the present question of the hour in Peiping, at least, if not also in other North China Provinces, is the non-improvement in the famine condition and the unrelieved unemployment everywhere. Crime against property and kidnapping of well-known local persons, almost unheard of in former days in Peiping and Tientsin, have become a common fear in the wealthy set, and little night life outside their homes will be indulged in this winter. Many homes in Tientsin have doubled their watchmen, while martial law has been proclaimed in Peiping, the city gates remaining closed from ten at night until the six in the morning.

More than 200 students in the Yenching and Tsing Hua universities, the only real schools of higher learning in Peiping from the stand-point of operation (very seldom one hears of strikes and the like in these institutions) are Cantonese. Although located in Hopei, this province does not have the largest quota in either institution. In Tsing Hua, Kiangsu leads with 99 among the 500 students; and in Yenching, Kwangtung leads with 166 among the 750 students.

Y. C. James Yen, general director of the Mass Education Movement in Peiping, has just completed a visit to Ting Hsien, where nine rural communities have been taught the one thousand character course and also been educated in public health as an experiment. He has given encouraging reports on the work being tried.

Mei Lan Fang, most popular and best known actor in China, is leaving in the next two weeks for America from Peiping to demonstrate Chinese dramatic art before the American public first in New York and then in other large cities. He will be accompanied by a troupe of 30, besides a few secretaries.

Dr. William Hung, formerly dean of the College of Arts and Science, now an exchange professor in America, has been appointed librarian of Yenching University; but during his stay in America, Miss Clara Chung, M.A., an assistant librarian, will be acting librarian in Yenching. Miss Chung is one of the very few Chinese women who have made library management a professional study and service in America.

Among the many delegates who attended the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, and then visited Peiping, were Mrs. J. Merle Davis, wife of the general secretary of the Institute at Honolulu; former Governor Walter F. Frear of Hawaii, and Mrs. Frear, and Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Lam, all of Honolulu. While in Peiping, Mr. and Mrs. Frear and Dr. and Mrs. Lam visited Yenching University, where there are a number of former Honolulu residents, and were guests at the president's house.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Peiping has been holding a health campaign this November, trying to interest the public in the question of both personal hygiene and public health through lectures, demonstrations, exhibitions, and giving of physical examination and advice free to those who applied.

Scarlet fever has almost assumed the proportions of an epidemic in Peiping and Tientsin, according to reports appearing in many localpapers.

Tramway service, suspended for a time in Peiping after the riot of October 22, when the ricsha coolies damaged some 60 trolley cars worth more than $400,000, has practically returned to normal, the last report showing that five principal routes have new cars running. It may be recalled that early this month, four minor politicians, including one former student of a local school, acting as officers of the ricsha coolies union, were shot in connection with the riot.

Kuomintang enthusiasts in Peiping are talking of staging a benefit performace on behalf of a "comfort" fund for soldiers active in Manchuria defending Chinese frontiers against the Soviet. Persons participating in such an enterprise sometimes are able to make something out of the activity. In Tientsin, where such a performance was held recently, out of the $24,176 collected, the actors who were supposed to render their service free, took in $5, 529; members of the committee, for travelling, $872.89, for motorcars, $290; and miscellaneous expenses, $550.

Mr. Armando Arena, until recently musical director of the Institute of Fine Arts in Peiping, is leaving the city November 27 for Boston, where he will resume his former musical activities, for which he is well-known.

Peiping, November 25, 1929

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Recent Red Raids in Manchuria

BY I. A. COOKLIN

Hailar, November 14, 1929.

The American Red Cross has delivered $3000 to the local Russian Relief Association. The money was delivered through F. L. Lilliestrom, U. S. Consul at Harbin, who visited Hailar this week. He made a detailed investigation of the living conditions of refugees from the Three River District, and attended a meeting of the local Relief Organization, where he discussed further measures to be taken on behalf of the victims of the events in this District.

Nineteen children aged from 14 down to 6 months were brought here from the Three River District and placed at the Hailar orphan asylum. There are 25 more in the District, who also will soon be brought here.

Airplanes Bomb Chalainor

Hailar, November 18, 1929.

The railway, telephone and telegraph communication between Hailar and Manchuli was interrupted about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The last news received here was to the effect that 26 Soviet airplanes appeared over Chalainor and began bombing the place, and firing on Chalainor with heavy artillery pieces. Later it became known that the passenger train that had left Manchuli at six o'clock in the morning could not come to Hailar because of the disruption of the railway somewhere West of Tsagan (about 70 miles West of Hailar), and that the train itself was captured by the Soviet troops operating along the railway line in that region, together with the train-crew and passengers, (except 5 or 6 persons who escaped and managed to reach Tsagan). A train with workmen and materials was sent from Hailar to make repairs but stopped *en route* for fear of capture. Several trains with re-enforcement troops were dispatched westward yesterday afternoon and to-day. At three o'clock this afternoon it became known here that six Soviet airplanes bombed the station of Tsagan where a number of trains with soldiers were stationed. No definite result of the bombing so far could be obtained, as the communication with Tsagan was disrupted as soon as the bombing began, *i.e.*, at three o'clock in the afternoon, but the damage caused is reported to be great. It was also reported that the airplanes after bombing Tsagan retired as if they were taking a course toward Hailar. They, however, have not appeared here. Yesterday seven Soviet airplanes reached Horkhontai station about 50 miles West of Hailar and then returned towards Manchuli. The fighting at Chalainor and Manchuli most probably is very serious. The Chinese troops seem to offer a desperately strong resistance.

The residents of Hailar, panic stricken, are crowding into the station anxious to leave the town. The passenger train from Harbin, because of the military train traffic on the railway, arrived in Hailar six hours behind the scheduled time.

No news can be got from the interior of Barga. The local merchants do not venture to go there, and it was usually they who brought news of what was happening in that country. Mongolians that come to Hailar become silent as soon as the conversation turns on the situation in Mongolia. But there are some signs of a movement in Barga. Mobilization seems to be in progress. Many Buryats and Mongols have appeared in Hailar where they stay without doing any business. They seem to have come here to avoid being enlisted.

There are four Chinese airplanes here which have made several reconnoitering flights in a westerly direction.

Population of Hailar Terrorized

Harbin, November 23, 1929.

When the news about the capture of the passenger train, and the terrific fighting in Chalainor spread here the population became much agitated and excited. The agitation and fright increased when it became known that the Soviet airplanes bomed the Tsagan station causing great destruction and killing some people. Mr. Gavrilook, the stationmaster at Tsagan, was mortally wounded and died soon after he had been brought to Hailar. The fright of the population reached its culminating point when it was telephoned from Horhontai, a station about 40 miles West of Hailar, that five Soviet planes were flying over that station and directing their course towards Hailar. People walking in the streets were looking upwards, and talked very much about the measures to be taken to protect them from the bombs. The airplanes, however, did not appear. After circling for some time over Horhontai they turned homewards.

When it was rumored that the Soviet troops killed all the passengers, and the men of the crew in the train that they captured somewhere between Chalainor and Tsagan, and that the railway employees and mining workmen at Chalainor, all without any exception, fell victims to the swords, bayonets, and bullets of the Soviet soldiers,—deep terror and anxiety seized upon the population in Hailar. There was hardly any other thought in the mind of every one in the town except that of leaving as soon as possible. A perfect stampede began. Early in the morning of Nov. 18 the residents—Chinese, Russians and Jews, but not a Tartar or Mongol was seen—began to move to the railway station, carrying their baggage in coaches and carts, and some (going on foot) on their shoulders and backs; they could not get the coachmen, they being all occupied. A crowd hitherto unprecedented in Hailar gathered at the railway station, every one ready to fight for a ticket. Only one tenth of the crowd was able to board the train—it could not hold more, being practically packed with people to the utmost of its capacity. The remainder of the crowd returned home to wait with anxiety for the following day train, or for what Fate might bring them; an aerial attack, disruption of the communication, and a battle around Hailar was expected every hour. On the following day everything was repeated with the difference that many did not buy any tickets but got into cars, no matter what class they might be. In vain the police tried to keep order, the crowd became wild and quite ungovernable. The dining car was filled with travellers. It is cold now. Were it warm they would travel on the roofs of the cars. To put an end to the disorder the railway administration at Hailar asked Harbin to allow them make up special cars for the evacuation of the town. The permission was given, and three trains are expected to come here to-night or to-morrow.

Peasants Also Flee

When the train by which I was coming here stopped at Yakishi station I got off the car just to have a glance at what was going on at that place. I was immediately surrounded by a number of peasants residing there, and refugees from the Three River District. They asked my advice as to how, by what way, to leave the dangerous place. They could not buy tickets and get on the passenger train as it was filled at Hailar. Now there is a good reason to think that these people will also be brought to Harbin or another place, as soon as the special trains for the evacuation of Hailar and the stations nearest to it are made up and begin to operate.

The peasants at Yakishi said that on Nov. 19 the Soviet artillery stationed at Old Tsuruhaitu, a Russian village on the frontier about 70 miles North of Hailar, fired on the Chinese detachment consisting of 150 cavalry soldiers stationed at Val, a small village about 4 miles from Old Tsuruhaitu, and compelled the Chinese to move some distance towards the interior so as to be out of reach of the cannon shells.

It was also rumored that two large columns of cavalry were seen moving towards Tsuruhaitu along the bank of the Argun. It is supposed that the Soviets will concentrate their cavalry troops at Tsuruhaitu with a view of making a new incursion, and march to the railway line in order to disrupt the communication and then attack Hailar garrison in the rear.

By those who escaped from Chalainor it is said that Mongol detachments participated in the recent attack upon Chalainor and Manchuli. Now as the political situation in the country is such as to offer an opportunity for the Mongols to realize their dreams relative to the autonomy of Barga, they will hardly fail to make a desperate attempt to attack and occupy the much coveted Hailar.

Hailar Also Bombed by Soviets

Harbin, Nov. 24, 1929.

Reports from Hailar show that the population is scared and anxious to leave the town. Two trains came here from Hailar to-day; the passengers on the one that came at 9 o'clock in the morning were of both the Chinese and Russian nationalities, and on the other, that arrived at three o'clock in the afternoon, were of Chinese nationality only. The Chinese who arrived by the latter train are mostly refugees from the villages situated along the Chinese bank of the Argun, which were raided and destroyed by the Soviet partisans at the beginning of October. On arriving here these refugees were met at the railway station by C. A. Leonard, member of the Commission of the American Red Cross here, and given accommodation at special houses prepared for this purpose. The Relief Committee of the Russian Refugees and other Relief Organizations offer whatever relief they can to the Russiaf refugees arriving here from the places on the Western line on the C. E. R. and Sakhaliang.

All the refugees suffered very great loss; they practically leave nearly all their property at the places of their abodes

and go away with the most indispensable personal effects. It is a noteworthy fact that no one is interested to know anything about the losses of the emigrants or takes any measures to protect and preserve their property, results of many years' labor; while proper care is taken of all kinds of property of the Soviet citizens. No matter under what conditions they leave their property: whether they are arrested by the Chinese authorities, deported, flee or are persecuted,—they may be quite sure that not a trifle of their property will be lost during the time of their absence from home. But non-Soviet Russians at the moment of their hasty departure ask their neighbors, relatives or the owners of the houses they lodged in to look after what property remained behind them. On the following day the neighbors, relatives or the owner left in charge of the refugees' property may decide to flee, they quit their homes in haste and leave the property they were put in charge of as well as their own, which lies open to become booty for the unscrupulous elements and mob.

River Bombed by Airplanes

Twelve Soviet airplanes appeared over Hailar about eleven o'clock yesterday. After circling for some time over the town they began to throw bombs. One of the planes aimed at the bridge over the Imin-gol river but missed its mark; the bomb fell into the river and exploded on the ice, the bridge remained undamaged. The other airplanes threw five bombs at several places, mostly on the outskirts of the town, without, however, causing much damage. The airplanes retired steering towards Manchuli.

Indescribable panic spread among the population as the planes appeared. Those who had horses and carts left the place with all their possessions and drove with all haste imaginable out of the town. People who left Hailar at five o'clock in the afternoon by train say that they saw them driving Eastward along the railway line. They also say that some of them went to the interior of the country.

Governor of Barga Leaves Hailar

The Mongolian Administration and the Amban have left Hailar starting in eight motor-cars for a place about 80 miles from Hailar in the interior of Barga.

Refugees from West Arrive in Harbin

Harbin, Nov. 25, 1929.

Four trains bringing refugees from the Western line of the C. E. R. have come here to-day. Among the refugees there are some who left Hailar late in the evening on Nov. 24. According to what they say there were no signs of presence of Soviet troops near Hailar. The telegraph and telephone communication with Hailar was interrupted about ten o'clock last night. It is supposed that the communication was interrupted not because the Soviet troops cut it, but due to the evacuation of the telegraph and telephone employees to Bukhatu station or Tsitsihar.

Those arriving here say that all the property of the people who had quit their houses fell prey to the mob. Shops were raided and the shopkeepers were robbed of whatever the mob chose to take.

Bolshevist Organization Disclosed

An extensive secret Bolshevist organization was disclosed here a couple of days ago. The ultimate end of this organization was to take full control over the town. It had a staff at one of the hotels, which directed the conspiracy. It was discovered that according to a plan made up by the conspirators all the town was divided into several sections with a certain number of conspirators and their leader in each ready to act at a signal given or time fixed. They planned to seize the Police establishments, the prison, and the concentration camp in Sumbey, to set free the prisoners and those kept at the camp and put them under arms, which they counted would give them about 30,00 armed men—a garrison by means of which they intended to effect seizure of control over the town.

It is said that two young men suspected if communistic propaganda were arrested some days before the disclosure of the conspiracy. These young fellows in telling their story betrayed the locality of the staff, the prominent leaders, and the number of the motor-cars they used.

A Lull in Soviet Bombardments

A telegram from Harbin, December 3, stated that for the three previous days there had been no further news of bombardments by Soviet airplanes, although they continued to make flights for reconnaissance purposes. By Monday telephone and telegraph communication had been opened as far as Mianthue and trains were moving as far as Chalantung, from which latter point small shift trains were dispatched to Buhedu. Two adventurnous telegraph employees managed to get to a point only twenty miles east of Manchuli and from there connected themselves with the Chinese Eastern Railway

(*Continued on page 30*)

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of H. D. EBEY Deceased

Cause No. 3234

Estate No. 708

NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of H. D. EBEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

D. B. Monroe
Custom House
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
December 4, 1929.

In the United States Court for China

GERTRUDE GUTKE, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES HERBERT GUTKE, Defendants.

Cause No. 3236
Civil No. 1419
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 27, 1929.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by her attorney on the 27th day of November 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November 1929, GERTRUDE GUTKE, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant, CHARLES HERBERT GUTKE, does not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court and that he has not been a resident of this jurisdiction within the past four years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 27th day of November 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 14th day of November 1929, the last day of publication of this ORDER; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY.
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China,
November 27, 1929.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Lu Yung-kwan
呂榮寰字維東

Mr. Lu Yung-kwan was born in Fushun, Fengtien Province in 1890. After his graduation from the Law and Politics College at Nanking he practiced law at Mukden. Subsequently he was elected Chairman of the Lawyers' Association, Mukden, and member of the Provincial Assembly of Fengtien of which he was elected Assistant Chairman. In 1922 he was appointed delegate to the Washington Conference and proceeded to America. Upon his return to China he was appointed Chairman of the Commission for Drafting the Self-Government regulations of Fengtien Province. In 1923 he went to Moscow where he represented the Three Eastern Provinces in negotiating diplomatic questions between China and Russia. After his return to Mukden, he was appointed Chairman of the Three Eastern Provinces, and later Delegate to the Sino-Soviet Conference in Peiping and was also Chairman of the Conference between the Soviet Government and the Local Mukden Government. He was also responsible for the signing of the Russo-Mukden agreement in 1924. In the same year he assisted in the reorganization of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, of which he was appointed Counsellor. Later he was promoted First Counsellor and then Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese-Eastern Railway. In 1927 he became Chairman of the Board of Directors.

(*Continued from page 29*)

administration by telegraph. They reported that no enemy forces were visible.

Li Yung-kwan, chairman of the board of directors of the Railway, and Tsai Yun-sen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin, had in the meantime arrived at Habarovsk.

Rev. Charles J. Leonard, of the Southern Baptist Mission, on his return to Harbin related his impressions of a trip which he has made along the Western line of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The relief committee, he said, was in great danger when he arrived at Buhedu last Friday morning. Its members did excellent work in giving food and clothes. Relief committees were organized at Chalantung, Anda and Tstisihar. Great confusion reigned during the bombardment and the plight of the refugees was accentuated by the extrme cold, as there were 20 degrees of frost Reamur (thirteen degrees below zero Fahr). The help of American friends was greatly appreciated by the Russians, Reverend Leonard stated.

More About the Manchurian Railway Situation

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review*:

Your article "Much Publicity about a Six Miles Railway" in your issue of 16.10.'29:

When reading your article I found that same is somewhat difficult to be understood, because you are always writing "Kirin-Tunhwa Line" instead of Kirin-Changchun Line.

1) Please take your map and find that the last named Railway runs from Kirin to the South Manchuria Railway Station of Changchun and thence indirectly to the Chinese Eastern Railway Station of Kwang Cheng Tze, but that after the construction of the 6 Miles Railway it will run directly from Kirin to Kwang Cheng Tze,—whereas the first named Kirin-Tunhwa Railway does start from *Kirin* (not from Changchun, as your article is creating the impression) to Tunhwa!

2) The status of these two Railways is quite different:

The Kirin-Changchun line is Chinese owned and Japanese financed and the traffic is under joint Chinese and Japanese management.

The Kirin-Tunhwa line is Chinese owned and Japanese financed (the South Manchuria Railway in fact having even been the General Contractors of the line and the taking over of the line from these "contractors" being now under hand!), but Chinese managed.

Please have these facts checked, in order to see more clearly the to some extent misleading statements in your article under review.

3) The Six Miles Railway has by the way, not yet been started, as I heard from the best authority to-day, but it will certainly be built.

4) As regards your remarks re the Chinese Government opposing to the extension of the Kirin-Tunhwa Railway to the Chien Tao district, the Korean border and to the sea, it must always be kept in mind that China, i.e. Kirin Province, had an outlet to the sea between Korea and Russian Littoral Province formerly, but that this relatively narrow, but very important strip of land was, as Chinese friends tell me, taken away from China by the Japanese when they took Korea. It is certainly an anomaly that such a big hinterland as Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces should not have any outlet to the sea! Under these conditions the Japanese cannot be astonished that the Chinese, in reply to the Japanese wish to extend the line to the sea, are simply answering that they will build it themselves as soon as they get back that outlet to the sea.

5) As regards your remarks re the *Tiehling incident*, in special, and the troubles between the Chinese and Japanese authorities re movement of troops, in general, it is necessary, in order to understand the real situation and the Chinese feelings, to remember the following:

The Japanese are moving their troops over purely Chinese territory as they please. They are doing their military manoeuvres, field practices and night field practices on Chinese territory as they like and as if it was Japanese territory. I have often personally met, on purely Chinese territory, big contingents of Japanese troops under the leadership of Japanese officers. Once, just after Marshal Chang Tso Lin had been assassinated, I even met a full battery of Japanese Mounted Field Artillery whose Head Rider and whose Captain even undertook to order me, on purely Chinese territory, by violent hand—and arm—gesticulations, to pass with my motor car to the right of their battery which was just driving around a road cover. In answer to this arrogant behavior I gave a sharp order to my Russian driver not to obey but just to go to their left, and I made twice as violent hand-and-arm gesticulations to the Captain, to go with his battery to the right, which he forcedly did! If Japanese officers and soldiers are trying to in this way treat foreigners on Chinese territory as if it were purely Japanese territory, then you may imagine how they will treat Chinese! It is quite clear what feelings must thereby be caused in educated Chinese.

If, on the other hand, a few Chinese soldiers, far in the interior, not thinking that they in some other part of China proper, do occasionally pass over the South Manchuria Railway zone, then the same Japanese are making a big noise about it, are writing incensive articles in the newpapers, talking about such impudence and "provocation" on the part of the Chinese, etc, etc.

In short, for me it is quite clear on whose door the blame for such incidents is to be put and I can the more understand the bad feeling which all thinking Chinese must have, as every Chinese says that it was the Japanese who blew up the bridge and thus caused Marshal Chang's death.

6) I have to apologize for having taken so much of your valuable time, but being a subscriber of your paper and having read your article with interest, I thought it just as well to talk with you about these matters on this Sunday afternoon.

I am glad that you, as a Britisher or American, seem to share the opinion which I, as a German, have, that China's national aspirations are only too justified and that they are bound to be brought to a successful end.

LOTHAR MARCKS

Mukden, Nov. 25, 1929.

THE MOTIVE BEHIND SOVIET MILITARY AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA

(*Continued from page 16*)

the other Powers in regaining political and territorial sovereignty, and particularly their support in the present conflict with Soviet Russia.

In the light of this situation and the actual facts in respect to the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway, it is therefore most difficult to explain Russia's present moves along the Sino-Russian frontier, except from the standpoint that present Soviet Russian policy toward China is but a continuation or extention of previous Russian policy in Eastern Asia. And when present Russian policy is considered as an extention of old Russia policy in Asia it is even more difficult of explanation, for while old Russian policy may have been justified on the grounds that the territory was either unoccupied or inhabited by sem -civilized tribes, this argument no longer holds water because in the intervening years this area of the earth's surface has been occupied by Chinese immigration and is definitely administered by an established Chinese authority.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY—ITS DEVELOPMENT AND ITS ABOLITION

(*Continued from page 22*)

ports, demonstrating their naval strength, but it is certain that China, realizing the inherent injustice of the system, cannot be shaken in her firm belief that sooner or later extraterritoriality will recede to the limbo of outworn ceeds at the full application on her part of the principle of territorial sovereignty.

Forceful Impositions at Root of Troubles

In conclusion, mav I say that whatever transitory expedient may be suggested, let it be China's right to choose and carry it into effect. At the root of all her troubles vis-a-vis the foreign powers is the idea of forceful imposition too long cherished by the latter at the expense of China's self-esteem and dignity. Abolish your right of extraterritoriality, and China will know how to provide for the interests and weltare of the foreign nationals during the transitional period! Furthermore, in the sure absence of any consensus of international opinion as to the time and manner of the nullification of foreign extraterritorial rights in China, it seems peculiarly fitting to recall the suggestion once made by Dr. Paul Monroe of Columbia University.

"May I call attention," said he, "to the manner in which the extraterritorial provisions have been read into all of these treaties. The right was secured first by one nation, read into the treaty, then all of the rest followed on the basis of the most favored nation principle. The way to get rid of the extraterritorial provision in the treaties is just the way it was introdnced. Let one nation lead off; let the United States or any other nation take the position that these privileges should be abrogated, and then all of the rest of the nations will have to follow, simply because it will put America, or whatever nation it may be, in the position of the favored nation, and then logically and also diplomatically, we shall see the natural results follow."

$60,000,000 is Needed for Education of Hopei Illiterates

Some $60,000,000 is needed for the enforcement of compulsory education of the 3,000,000 illiterate children of the province of Hopei, according to the report of the Hopei Education Department. As this fund is not available the scheme will be carried out as follows: (1) schools will first be started in cities, then in villages; (2) first children of the wealthy will be required to go to school, then those of the well-to-do, and lastly will come the conscription of all the poor children.

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Uncompleted from Chuchow to Shiuchow
Completed from Shiuchow to Canton

This is the only line connecting the Yangtse valley, or the "middle country", with the southern part of China. At present it is not fully completed, but one may travel as far south as Chuchow in Honan. A motor-road connecting Chuchow and Shiuchow in Kwangtung, is now under construction and it is hoped it will be completed this year. Plans are also being made for completing the railway between Chuchow and Shiuchow but owing to the mountainous country it will be a considerable time before it can de completed. The trip between Shiuchow in northern Kwangtung and Canton can, however, be made in comfort at the present time.

Cities through which the line at present operates are celebrated for their temples and walls and gates. Changsha, with a population of 500,000, is especially worth visiting. It is called the cleanest city in China and it is noted as the only city in the south which withstood the seige of the Taiping rebels who scourged China more than half a century ago. Trade is flourishing here always, the principal articles dealt in being rice, tea, paper, tobacco, hemp, paulownia oil, earthenware and antimony. Chuchow also is an interesting city, having many temples of note. The road from Shiuchow to Canton, and thence to Hongkong, is safe, comfortable and operates with first class service.

Any Tourist Agency will gladly supply further information regarding rates, schedules, accomodations, etc. Or write direct to the Traffic Manager,

CANTON-HANKOW

Railway

Head Office

CANTON

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 3

Foreigners in China

(*From the Manchester Guardian*)

The treaties by which foreigners secure themselves against oppression or arbitrary treatment at the hands of backward or unruly States are usually called capitulations. The principle is called one of extraterritoriality. The British Government now publishes the text of its reply to the Chinese Government, which last April addressed a Note to the chief foreign Powers appealing for the removal "at the earliest possible date" of the system of extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction. In this the Chinese Government is in harmony with the spirit of the times. It is likely, indeed, to be the last important and independent State to free itself from this form of foreign interference. The Turks, after their successful military resistance under Kemal Pasha, secured the abolition of the capitulations under the Treaty of Lausanne. If the proposed treaty with Egypt goes through, responsibility for the lives and property of foreigners in Egypt will henceforth devolve upon the Egyptian Government. In any case, the British Government recognises that "the capitulatory regime now existing in Egypt is no longer in accordance with the spirit of the times and with the present state of Egypt." Unfortunately, China is not admitted to have reached the "state" which makes withdrawal of the capitulations immediately possible, and the British Government, though anxious to see what further changes can be made in the present system which will make it less offensive to Chinese sentiment, is definitely not prepared to abandon the system as a whole.

Extraterritoriality Still Practical

The principle of extraterritoriality is many centuries old, in China as elsewhere. That it came to be strongly resented by the States which conceded it was an entirely modern development, dating from no further back than the beginning of this century and the assimilation by Asiatic and other States of Western nationalistic sentiment. It is only the sense of nationalism which makes extraterritoriality out of date. From a purely practical point of view it is not out of date at all. It will be a long time before China, at any rate, can offer the foreigner the security and certainty of justice that he would expect to find in courts administering Western justice by Western methods. But Western European Powers should be the first to appreciate the force and legitimacy of nationalist sentiment and to realise that that sentiment must be grossly outraged by the extraterritorial system. Nationalism in China is a fact, however much, from many points of view, we may deplore it. And if we wish to live at peace with Nationalist China, as humanity and trade alike require, we must be prepared to make concessions and to take risks. It is all a question of degree. Obviously the great commercial and international community of Shanghai cannot be immediately abandoned, almost literally, to the wolves. It is not many months since Shanghai was surrounded by armed hordes of undisciplined soldiers. There are few if any parts of China which can claim to be at present wholly immune from the risks of brigandage and civil war. Under such circumstances it seems clear, if trade and intercourse with the outside world are to continue, that there must be districts set apart in which foreigners can live with greater assurance of being unmolested than the Chinese Government can in fact provide. At the same time trade itself will suffer if it is associated in the minds of the Chinese with too close an insistence upon treaty rights which effectively deny the Chinese claim to be a sovereign and independent State.

The British Demands

As far back as 1902 Great Britain assured China of her desire to help in the reform of her judicial system. That assurance has been given many times since, and in 1926 a Conference of thirteen Powers signed a report recommending the renunciation of extraterritorial privileges upon certain conditions. Chief among these conditions were the enactment of a codified system of law, the creation of modern law courts, and the effective administration of justice. It cannot be said that the last condition, at least, has yet been fulfilled, although the Chinese claim that the civil and commercial codes have "now reached the final stage of preparation." They claim, too, to have established a large number of "courts and prisons along modern lines." It is not, in fact, these claims which the British Government disputes. Two things are urged in the British Note. The first is that Western legal principles should be understood and found acceptable by the people at large as well as by the courts which administer them. This is, perhaps, putting the argument on unnecessarily abstract grounds. The second demand is that the actual administration of law shall be free from dictation, corruption, and violence. This is the heart of the matter. China is barely free from a protracted civil war; the loyalty of several provinces

(*Continued on page 34*)

Old Chinese Pile Carpets

BY ROBERT L. CUMP

(From Pan Pacific Progress, October)

Contrary to what is popularly supposed, Chinese carpets, old or new, are much more diverse in design than the rugs of other countries. Unlike those of the rest of Asia, the carpets of China are not tribal products the pattern of which has been repeated for centuries. Floor coverings were not used in China by the general populace, but were created exclusively for the use of the nobles, the Imperial Court and the great temples. Artists consistently vied with each other in the creation of original and more beautiful effects. Consequently the history of Chinese rugs is not the story of the wanderings of various nomad tribes, but the development of an art sheltered and encourged by the court of a great empire.

It is very difficut to say exactly when floor-coverings were first used in China. Probably the earliest that have come down to us are the felted wool floor coverings in the Imperial Treasury at Nara (Japan) that date from the Tang Dynasty (618-906). Pile carpets, however, were not used at this time.

Pile carpets (by which is meant those that are made by knotting on a frame of warp threads short tufts of yarn which are held in place by throwing a woof thread across the warp) were not known to the world until the 12th Century and probably it was not until the 13th Century, during the Yuan Dynasty (1277-1368) that this method was introduced into China. It is almost a certainty that under either Genghis Kahn or Kublai Kahn, the mighty Tartar warlords, the art was carried into China by Persian craftsmen.

Yuan Dynasty—(1277-1368) None of the rugs of the Yuan Dynasty survive, but we know something of their manufacture from old records and from what we can imply from those of the period (Ming) that immediately follow them. They were, for the most part, of coarse weave, conventional geometric patterns and of dull shades.

Ming Dynasty—(1368-1644.) The early Ming carpets, very few of which have come down to us, were usually of coarse texture and archaic design. The characteristic Ming colors were brown and black and soft blue on a field of white or yellowish tone. In the corners of the field were usually a swastika-fret pattern, or a dragon or bat motif in either round or triangular form. The center medallions, many of which were copied from old mirror backs, were either round or octagional, usually a dragon scroll, fret covered or "chou" pattern. The borders were narrow, composed usually of an outside band of a single color, inside of which was one figured stripe the design being a simple tile, swastika or diaper pattern.

Bright Colors Introduced

The carpets that were made toward the end of the Ming Dynasty (those of the time of Tien Chi (1621-1627) or Chung Ching (1628-1644) are easier to obtain. By this time the ornamentation had lost some of its archaic characteristics and the quality of the weave had improved. The old types still existed, but instead of having plain fields, they had flowers and sacred objects scattered over them. Deep red, jade green and bright blue were used, too, but not as predominating colors. All-over swastika patterns, floral meanders and dragon scrolls were used in an attempt to create more ornate designs.

Ching Dynasty—Kang Ki Period (1622-1722). Eighteen years of chaos, from 1644 to 1662, saw the fall of the Ming Dynasty and the rise and success of the Ching or Manchurian Dynasty. The first emperor of this period was Kang Hsi, a man of much culture and breadth of vision. Under him all the arts flourished. The carpets that were made in his time show the great advances that were made in color and design during the sixty years of his reign.

The dyes according with the colors of the porcelains of the period were brighter. The supreme example of this is the rich Kang Hsi blue and the glorious Imperial-yellow. Just as the artists became bolder with their pigments, so too, did they become freer in the use of design. Less and less were the conventional dragon scrolls and frets used except when combined with graceful floral motifs. The designs of flowers and leaves were executed in a much more naturalistic way than formerly. Peonies and lotus were executed in bright natural colors on a sober background and the conventionalized flowers of the Ming Dynasty were abandoned. To the borders of the rugs more care was devoted—the dragon scroll, key and T patterns in all their variations were introduced into the border at this time. The medallions became more intricate; the same scroll, swastika and dragon motifs when used, were more freely drawn.

Picture Rugs

As the years went on the artists became more and more skilled in invention, combining and contrasting colors and introducing new designs, in executing accurately flowers and birds and, above all, in experimenting and achieving new effects. The most unusual of all these are the picture rugs, which were introduced at this time and are now extremely scarce. They were made to hang as a picture on a wall. Using the pile carpet as a medium, gods of longevity, Taoist saints, Llamist priests with animals or symbols and even portraits were attempted. Many of them seem to the layman to be grotesque, but to the connoisseur the picture rug is perhaps the most interesting product of the Chinese looms.

Yung Ching Period—(1723-1736). The Emperor Yung Ching was very much influenced by his illustrious father. The carpets of his brief reign are for the most part similar to those of the very last years of Kang Hsi. Design became even more free and ornate, as did the use of dye-stuffs. Combinations of sharply contrasting colors were more popular during this period. The tendency toward more artistic leaf and flower patterns marked these rugs as forerunners of the beautiful creations of the next period.

Kien Lung Period—(1736-1795). The Emperor Kien Lung was one of the greatest individuals China has ever known. He was not so much a critic as a connoisseur, not so much an artist as he was a patron of the arts. He admitted to his palace representatives from almost every court in the world and was influenced in government, as well as in art, by these outside contacts. It was partly because of these foreign influences and partly because of his own love of the elaborate and the ornate that made the floor coverings of his time the most beautiful that China has created. And it was, too, his own demand for diversity and originality that made the Kien Lung carpets so varied in both design and color.

Most of the old rugs which are on the market today are of the Kien Lung period. Many of them, incidentally, are hardly recognizable as possessing age. It seems to have been a characteristic of the Emperor to accumulate godowns full of his weavers' art, which he rarely saw or used. Since 1912 these have been sold and many of them, still wrapped and tied with their Imperial yellow ribbons, have been bought by dealers and sent to all parts of the world.

New Uses for Pile Fabrics

During this period many other uses were found for pile fabrics than merely employing them for floor coverings. Chair-seats, chair-backs, saddle blankets and palanquin mattresses were made of this material and the patterns were typical of the carpets of the period. The chair-seats, chair-backs and saddle blankets are now extremely difficult to obtain as most of them have been bought by collectors. Wall hangings were still made with pictorial designs at this time and the "picture rugs" of this period are almost as difficult to find as those made in the time of Kang Hsi. Something similar to them was used to ornament the pillars in the large rooms of the palaces. Dragons were especially used as ornamentation on these "pillar rugs." These are also very scarce.

To attempt to classify the great variety of rug-designs of this period is well nigh impossible. Briefly, they fall into three main groups—(1) Taoist—(symbols and emblems of long life and of the literati). (2) Floral—in which the carpet is covered with foliate systems and conventional flowers (many show decided Persian and Indian influence), and (3) Geometric—in which the field is covered with hexagonal patterns in each space of which appears a flower, a religious symbol or a mythical animal.

In all of these rugs the designs were more elaborate than in any preceding period and the drawing was very much freer and more accurate. Many new subjects were included in the time of Kien Lung such as the Jooe, the conch, wheel of law, carp and many similar symbols as well as a method of shading which contributed to their more natural appearance.

Most Kien Lung carpets have a border composed of an outside stripe of plain color, a wide geometric band and furthest in, one of naturalistic motifs, not quite so wide as the one in the middle. The medallions were typical of the period—including in their designs elaborate ornamentation, freely handled, and many of the latest motifs. But not every Kien Lung rug has medallions. Many have all-over patterns in which neither medallions nor corner brackets appear. This is possibly the result of European influence.

Color Designs Matching Porcelains

Most typical of all characteristics of Kien Lung carpets is their color. The blue, white and various red tints are all shades that are found in the porcelains of the same periods, and they are usually in the same three recognized combinations. The first of these is blue and white, the second yellow or brown ground with yellow, ivory-white and blue or red

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FOREIGNERS IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 32*)

to the central Government is highly suspect. The tradition of tuchun, or war-lord, government persists. At any moment hostilities might break out again, and the exactions of arbitrary military government, alternating with sporadic banditry, again disappoint the hopes of those who desire to see China peaceful and prosperous. So far as the foreigner can judge, the central Government seems to be slowly establishing itself. But it is still very weak, and over the great part of China its authority is nebulous. The solution of the problem of extraterritoriality is therefore not easy. Germans and Austrians who lost extraterritorial privileges during the war do not appear to have suffered greatly from the loss. On the other hand, the Russians, who surrendered these privileges voluntarily, have recently had grave reason to complain. Extraterritoriality, it seems clear, must go and it must go in proportion and as rapidly as the Chinese Government becomes strong.

predominating in the over design and the third is a ground of any red shade over which appears a pattern in blue-ivory-white, yellow and sometimes a bit of green. In almost all of these colors of the field and border are complementary.

It might not be amiss here to point out a few ways in which Imperial carpets differ from others of the period. In the first place some, but very few, are decorated with five-clawed dragons. Most of them, however, have nothing in their design which implies that they were Imperial. The only really significant properties are the quality of workmanship and the material used. Sometimes gold or silver warp threads, usually cotton ones, however, are used with the pile of silk or the very finest wool. The most exquisite ornamentation, very closely woven, elaborate, intricate patterns—that was the taste of the Emperor Kien Lung. By practice only can one know whether a rug is from the palace or not. After enough experience a glance of the eye or touch of the hand is sufficient.

After Kien Lung—(1795-1850). None of the Emperors after Kien Lung were interested enough in rugs to demand anything new in their making. Consequently the art declined after 1796. During the reign of Chia Ching (1796-1820) anh Tao Kwang (1821-1850) the patterns were elaborate and ted colors either weak or harsh. After 1850 aniline dyes were introduced and the rugs from that time on scarcely worth collecting. In fact, to a discerning collector, none made in China after 1795 is worthy of attention. With the death of that great amateur, Kien Lung, most of the arts in China declined, but none faster than the art of rug weaving.

Harrington Emerson, Efficiency Expert, Is Back in China

Harrington Emerson, world famous American efficiency engineer, has again returned to China after making a trip around the world which commenced from Shanghai last March. Mr. Emerson visited Japan, Canada, the United States, England, France, Germany, Poland, Russia and other countries, in some of which he attended Congresses having to do with efficiency matters and in all of which he investigated the progress which efficiency methods had made. He was particularly gratified with progress made in Vienna and in Soviet Russia. Vienna, even in pre-war days, as the capital of an empire of 36,000,000 people, had very poor housing conditions, and immediately after the war matters were naturally much worse. Within recent years, however, the city has built apartment houses, making use of modern efficiency methods, and as a result sanitary apartments in buildings surrounded by gardens, are to be had for a nominal monthly rental. Vienna to-day has probably the cheapest house rents in the world. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the city by imposing a rent tax was able to equalize some of the injustice that was done to those without a roof to cover their heads, this tax being levied on those who were getting houses under the government rent law for something like a dollar a month Under present conditions the birth rate in Vienna has increased, the death rate has decreased and moral conditions have been very much improved.

In Soviet Russia, Mr. Emerson was gratified to note they had translated one of his text books and were using his suggestions in developing their economic policy. Whatever fault was to be found with the Soviets, of one thing he was convinced and that was that the Soviet leaders were determined to see the thing through. He considered that the rank and file in Russia to-day were very much better off than they were in Czarist days. The spirit which actuated the citizens of Soviet Russia, he said, was well exemplified by a parade he saw in one of the Siberian towns he passed through. When he enquired what it meant he was told that the parade was held to mark the arrival of the first coal from a recently opened mine. They spoke of "our" coal and "our" mine and tour" industry—all of which showed that the people generally had a real sense of ownership and of pride. Many of the fiscal methods used, when investigated, were, Mr. Emerson said, little different in their ultimate effect than those employed in other countries. The present day situation in Soviet Russia could be described, he said, by the phrase "Individual prosperity coupled with collective accumulation." Russia was rapidly developing the use of power. The government had met the opposition of the peasants in a very practical manner. Importing thousands of American tractors, plows and harvesting machines, it had put them to work on the large unused tracts of confiscated estates and Crown lands. Power was used to drive them, and the peasant was brought to the point of seeing that his old style methods could not compete with power and modern machinery. The peasant had his land plowed for him by the government and thus, even with being compelled to release his grain at the government's price, he could earn more than he could have by using the old hand methods and selling in the open market.

In China, Mr. Emerson will be the guest of Sun Fo, Minister of Railways.

Men and Events

E. L. Hall, of New York City, has arrived here in connection with the local Y. M. C. A.

The appeal of Kao Ying's case will be heard in the Kiangsu Higher Provincial Court at Soochow December 12 at 1 p. m.

Rev. Edward Sovik, of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America, arrived here December 3 to take up missionary work in China.

The American Banknote Company recently supplied banknotes to a value of several million dollars to the Bank of Communications.

Judge Austin E. Griffiths, one of the leading lawyers of Seattle, Washington, accompanied by his wife, arrived here December 3 on a pleasure trip.

It was reported during the week that Minister of Foreign Affairs, C. T. Wang has tendered his resignation and that the resignation will take place at the end of this month.

A number of match manufacturers from outports were entertained Monday night at the Yih Ping Shang Restaurant by the management of the Tse Chang Match Factory.

Dr. Martin Fischer, Counsellor to the German Legation, and representative of the German Minister at Nanking returned to the capital from Shanghai Monday night.

Judge Richard Feetham, of the Supreme Court, South Africa, will sail from Durban for Shanghai on December 10. He is coming as Adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The Commission for the Reorganization of Commercial Organizations in Shanghai has teleraphed Nanking urging the abolition of foreign consular jurisdiction in China a January 1.

Hankow was covered with snow to a depth of about 1 1/2 inches on the morning of December 3. Snow at this time of the year is regarded as a rare phenomenon in the neighborhood of Hankow.

Professor and Mrs. A. F. Enstroem, famous Swedish scientists who have recently attended the Power Conference in Tokyo, left yesterday for Europe on board the P. &. O. str. *Rawalpindi*.

Dr. John C. H. Wu, former president of the Shanghai Provisional Court, will leave for the United States December 28 to assume the post of professor of political science at Harvard University.

Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt of Mills College, California who was a delegate at Institute of Pacific Relations in Tokyo recently, is in Shanghai at present. She is chairman of the American Association of University Women.

Business was suspended by 1,500 cargo boat owners on the Whang poo River on Wednesday because of the objection of the boatmen to a new tax in $4 on each boat imposed by the Finance Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Dr. O. Peltzer, the speediest middle distance runner of the world is a visitor in Shanghai and will give a demonstration on the grounds of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation, Rue du Pere Froc, at three o'clock on December 14.

The proposed contract between the China National Aviation Corporation and the Lufthansa Company of Germany for the inauguration of a transcontinental air service between China and Europe has been submitted to the State Council for approval.

Next Saturday will mark the opening day of the Child Welfare Exhibition in the local Y.M.C.A. The exhibition will be held daily until December 10 under the auspices of the National Child Welfare Association, which is headed by Dr. H. H. Kung.

News of the death of Admiral Vollerthun in Munich has reached China. Admiral Vollerthun was appointed chief of the administration at Kiaochou, the German protectorate in China, in 1913, and during the Great War helped to organize the defences of Tsingtao.

Delegates from the Kiangsu Provincial Government, which has been exercising jurisdiction over the Shanghai Provisinnal Court for the past three years, have been appointed to participate in the Sino-foreign Conference relative to the reorganization of the Court.

Dr. Edward W. Wallace, Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, has received word of his appointment as Counsellor and President of Victoria University, Toronto, Canada. He will sail for Canada on December 20 to assume his new post in January.

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Minister Sun Fo, and J. Usang Ly of Chiao Tung University, were hosts at a luncheon to bid farewell to Dr. J. A. L. Waddell, technical adviser to the Ministry of Railways and Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, Chairman of the Commission of Financial Experts, at the Majestic Hotel, on Sunday, December 1.

Sixteen were present at a meeting of the executive committee of the American University Club during the week at which time preparations were made for the annual meeting to be held about the middle of December. It is hoped to have Dr. C. T. Wang and Dr. Herman Liu as speakers. The annual meeting will be held by courtesy of the American Club, in the American Club building on Foochow Road. The date will be fixed to suit the convenience of the speakers and will be announced later. Luther Gee, having returned from his trip to the United States, will preside at the meeting.

Growth of Chinese Postal Service

Statistics published by the Nankai University, Tientsin, show that the Chinese Post Office had its origin in a department initiated by the Inspector General of the Customs Administration in 1861, for the convenience of foreign residents in commercial ports. Between inland cities, the native postal agencies were the only mail facilities. At the end of the Ch'ing Dynasty, the Post Office became a separate institution and formulated the policy of a unified postal administration over the territory of China. Since then only those native postal agencies that registered with the Post Administration have been permitted to carry mail matters between inland cities parallel with the Post Office. But with growth of governmental offices, the native postal agencies have suffered a decline. During the eighteen years, 1910–1927, the number of post offices has increased by 197 per cent; the volume of mail matters dealt with, by 481 per cent; the volume of parcels handled, by 554 per cent; and the value of money orders issued and cashed, by 1,515 per cent. Great progress in Kansu, Siangkiang, Szechuan, Kweichow and Shantung, where communication is difficult, has been shown. Native postal agencies have declined in importance. Their volume of business has shrunk to 59 per cent of that for 1910. In less developed provinces, they disappeared altogether, while in other districts, except Fukien, they have declined gradually due partly to their private character, and partly to the unified administration of the Chinese government post offices.

Missionary Sentiment in Favor of Revising Chinese Treaties Grows

The National Council of Congregational Churches of America at a conference in Detroit last month adopted a resolution in favor of requesting the United States Government to appoint at once plenipotentiaries to revise the existing treaties between the United States and China in full recognition of China's sovereignty.

At the annual luncheon of the World Association of Daily Vacation Bible Schools in New York City, October 29, Rev. Richard Rutter, a professor at Yenching University, Peking, asked that pressure be brought to bear upon Washington to void the treaties giving the United States extraterritorial rights in China. Americans should live in China "the same way as Chinese live in the United States," he said. There is no anti-Christain feeling in China, but there is a decidedly strong anti-foreign feeling, he added. The Chinese object to the Christian movement in so far as they maintain that it is allied to an imperialistic movement. "If we are sincere in wanting Christian work to continue in China we must first disassociate ourselves completely from any imperialistic movement. Second, we must bring pressure to bear upon Washington to have the existing extraterritorial treaties abolished," Rev. Rutter added.

American Expert Says Shanghai's Facilities are Archaic and Uneconomical

Asa E. Phillips, a consulting engineer from Washington, D. C., who recently came to Shanghai on the invitation of the Greater Shanghai City Planning Commission, to look over, make criticisms and suggestions on the plans for Greater Shanghai, has addressed a letter to Dayu Doon, adviser to the Commission, in the course of which he says that Shanghai has long since outgrown its present shipping and municipal facilities and that harbor, rail and transport facilities are archaic and uneconomical.

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Chiang Kai-shek has called a special conference for discussion of the Sino-Soviet situation.—The National Agricultural Conference will open in Nanking Dec. 15.—Liu Ta-pai and Huang Chien-chung have been inducted into office as political and administrative vice-ministers of education respectively.—Chu Chang-nien, Minister to Sweden reports presentation of his credentials to the King of Sweden on Nov. 22.—Tai Chi-tao and Liu Chi-wen have left Chengchow for Nanking.—The 1st and 2nd Divisions are returning from Sincheng, Honan, to Hankow.—C. T. Wang denies having requested Karakhan to reopen the Sino-Soviet parleys.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has instructed the Chinese Ministers abroad to convey to the Powers signatory to the Kellogg Pact facts concerning Soviet invasion of Chinese territory.—C. T. Wang gave a banquet last night in honor of J. V. A. MacMurray, retiring American Minister. —The Soviets are reported to be preparing to occupy Hailar. —Liu Chen-hua is now en route to Nanking from Taiyuan.—Government forces are advancing for Tungkwan, Shensi.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.—Right wing forces of the 2nd Route Army have occupied Kingtzekwan.—Civil organizations in the Three Eastern Provinces have telegraphed the governments of the leading Powers and the League of Nations urging that an International Commission of Inquiry be sent to Manchuria.—Chin Hua, representative of Chang Hsueh-liang in Nanking, yesterday reported to Chiang Kai-shek on the loss of Manchuli and Chalanor.—The Ministry of Communications has requested that a protest be lodged with Tokyo against fishing by Japanese in Chinese territorial waters.—Arrangements have been completed for the construction of three iron bridges connecting Canton with Honam island.—Chang Hui-chang has arrived in Canton from Hankow.—Over 10 gunboats of the 2nd Naval Squadron will go to the south for service on West River and along the coast of Kwangtung.—Chu Shao-liang and Mao Ping-wen, commanders of the 8th and 3rd Divisions, have arrived in Nanking from Hankow.—Wu Shih-yu, Commander of Military Police has arrived in Nanking from Tsingtao.—A Corporation Law has been drafted by the Law Drafting Committee of the Legislative Yuan.—Chu Shao-yang, Minister to Finland, reports the presentation of his credentials to the President of Finland on Nov. 26.—Vanguards of the 48th Division have reached suburbs of Shanchow.

Thursday, Nov. 28.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is preparing to request the Powers to appoint an International Commission of Inquiry to establish the guilt for breaking the Kellogg Pact in Manchuria.—Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Shantung Government, has arrived in Nanking from Tsinan.—Tai Chi-tao and Liu Chi-wen have returned to Nanking.—Miscellaneous tax levies are to be abolished in Hunan before Dec. 5.—A special commission for the negotiation of new agreements between the Ministry of Communications and the Eastern Extension and Great Northern Telegraph Companies is being organized by the Ministry.—Regulations requiring that public people's organizations come under the direction of the local Party Headquarters have been passed by the Central Political Council.—Soviet scouting planes are reported over the Suifenho-Tungning-Mutankiang region.—Chang Hseuh-liang reports that the Soviets have been bombarding the coal mines near Muling from the air.—Koo Ying-fen has stated to a *Kuo Min* correspondent that the Ironsides number little over 10,000 men.—Defense measures at strategic points along the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border have been completed.—Liu Chen-hua and Ho Yao-tsu have arrived in Nanking from Taiyuan.—Proposals of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the formation of a Joint Commission or the withdrawal of troops on both sides of the border have been forwarded to the Soviet Government.

Friday, Nov. 29.—A Soviet army has been secretly mobilized along the border of Sinkiang.—A part of the Soviet forces in occupation of the Manchuli-Chalanor region withdrew on the 26th.—A portion of the 13th Route Army will go to Kwangtung.—The Ministry of War has ordered 12 military airplanes from America.—Seven gunboats under Chen Shao-kuan have left Nanking for Canton.—The 35th Division of the 3rd Group has been transferred from Paotingfu to Yutze, Hopei.—Affairs pertaining to the military situation in Hupeh will hereafter be taken charge of by the Hankow

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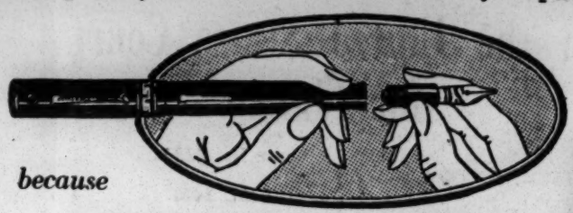

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In the United States Court for China

TATSUMI K. COOK
Plaintiff,
vs
GEORGE F. COOK
Defendants.

Cause No. 3232
Civil No. 1416
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China
November 15, 1929
L. T. KENAKE
Asst. Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by her attorneys on 14th day of November 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 15th day of November 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within thejurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 14th day of November 1929, TATSUMIK F. COOK the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant GEORGE F. COOK, neither resides nor maintains office or regular place of business within the jurisdiciion of this Court and that he has not been a resident of this jurisdiction within the past three years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 15th day of November 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach the defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 7th day of November 1929, the last day of publication of this ORDER otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China.
November 15, 1929.

office of the Central Disbandment Committee.—Government forces are to advance westward in the drive on Tungkwan under the direction of Tang Seng-chi.—Southern Shensi has been abandoned by the Kuominchun.—The Second General Meeting of the Central Supervisory Committee will be held on Dec. 2.—Preparations for the opening of a Special Institute for the study of Postal Administration are being made by the Ministry of Communications.—Nine prominent members of the Kuomintang were yesterday expelled from the Party for having been at various times identified with reactionary elements.—The Ministry of Communications is preparing to construct a radio station in Charhar.—The monthly revenue of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway has increased to more than two millions.—Tai En-sai, new Minister to Brazil, arrived in Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 28.—The French, Brazilian and Dutch legations have announced the readiness of their governments to discuss the abolition of extrality.—C. T. Wang denies reports of differences between the Central Government and the Government of the Three Eastern Provinces over the Sino-Russian dispute.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the Wu-han Area.

Saturday, Nov. 30.—Shih Yiu-san, Chairman of the Anhwei Government, has arrived in Nanking from Pengpu.—Part of the forces under Ma Hung-kuei stationed on the Lung-Hai Railway, are to be transferred to Tsingtao.—Naihsiang, south-eastern Shensi, has been occupied by Government forces.—Soviet forces are withdrawing on both the eastern and western Manchurian borders.—The Ministry of War has dispatched three deputies to Shen-yang to inspect the hospitals.—Chen Yi, Vice-Minister of War, has tendered his resignation from his post due to the sudden death of his mother.—Chao Tih-chiao, Managing Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, yesterday consulted Chiang Kai-shek relative to the reorganization of the company.—New methods of sericulture are to be introduced at Canton.—Freight traffic on the Peiping-Hankow Railway is to be resumed immediately.—20,000 troops have been detailed to garrison the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.—A severe Soviet attack on Tungning took place on Nov. 28.—Preparations for the transter of the 17th Division to Kwangsi have been completed.—Martial law in Hankow was cancelled last night.—Negotiations for the abolition of extrality by the U.S. will be opened in Washington Dec. 2.

Sunday and Monday, Dec. 1 and 2.—Yen His-shan has increased the strength of the Shansi troops pursuing the Kuominchun.--The Chinese Ratepayers' Association of Shanghai has urged C. T. Wang to abolish extrality Jan. 1.—The Central Yuan will be inaugurated formally Jan. 1, 1930.—Enforcement of the new system of weights and measures will commence Jan. 1, 1930.—Tsai Tseng-chi has been authorized to make arrangements with European manufacturers for the purchase of equipment for Government Railways.—Li Chin-luen, Chinese Minister to Mexico, has reported his departure for home on Nov. 30 to assume the post of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Liu Chih has returned to Hankow from Fancheng.—Government forces have reached Lingpao, western terminus of the Lung-Hai Railway.—Nineteen fortifications have recently been constructed by the Japanese on the South Manchurian Railway.—The foreign diplomatic corps has decided to appoint a special commission to investigate conditions on the Manchurian border.—Chang Hseuh-liang is to tour the Manchurian border defences.—Another aerial attack on Bakatu by Soviet bombers occurred Nov 30.—The Party Headquarters of Shanghai has requested the Gendarmerie Headquarters and the Bureau of Public Safety to enforce extra precautionary measures on Dec. 11.—Wu Te-chen is taking a special banner to Chang Hsueh-liang as a token of the Party's appreciation of service rendered by the Northeastern Defence Forces.—Expelled Kuomintang members are forbidden to serve as officers in public organizations of the people.—900 cars, heretofore in use by the Northeastern Authorities, are to be returned to the Railways within the Great Wall.—A National Government spokesman denies that the terms proposed by the Soviet Government have been accepted by the National Government as a preliminary to opening of negotiations.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, Nov. 26.—A military conference was held at Tangshan last night and decided that the troops commanded by Shih Yu-san be dispatched to the South and Chang Hui-chang be appointed commander of the air force to Canton.

Nanking, Nov. 26.—Chin Hwa, the Mukden representative stationed in Nanking, visited Chiang Kai-shek this afternoon at 4, informed the latter of the surrender of Manchuli and severely accused the Government of its indefinite attitude to the Sino-Russian trouble in the North.

Hankow, Nov. 26.—With the sudden withdrawal of the Kuominchun it is rumoured that Chiang Kai-shek has bribed Feng Yu-hsiang with a sum of $10,000,000 through Yen Hsi-shan. According to another rumour it appears that the sum of bribes amounts to $17,000,000 consisting of $8,000,000 to Yen $8,000,000 to Feng and $1,000,000 to Sun Liang-cheng respectively.

Hankow, Nov. 26.—Liu Wen-tao, Mayor of Greater Hankow, hastened to Changsha yesterday with secret instructions from Chiang Kai-shek to prevail on Ho Chen.

Tsingtao, Nov. 26.—As the result of the decision to minimize the composition of the Second Overseas Fleet now in China water sevice, the coastal defense warship *Tsushima* now in Tsingtao will be recalled to home service and will leave here on Nov. 30.

Mukden, Nov. 26.—Kyujiro Hayashi, Japanese Consul General at Mukden will leave here tomorrow afternoon for Korea.

Nanking, Nov. 27.—It is decided that Chiang Kai-shek will proceed to Kwangsi within a week. A declaration to announce the southern expedition is now being drafted by Shao Li-tse and Chu Fu-hai.

Tsingtao, Nov. 27.—Fujita, Japanese Consul General, has lodged a strong protest with the local authorities against the forcible seizure and prohibition of mailing of the copies of a local Japanese paper, *Tsingtao Shimbun*, by the local Post Office.

Mukden, Nov. 27.—Some 4,000 employees of the Tangshan Railway Shop have declared a strike and have been idle since last night.

Harbin, Nov. 28.—13 airplanes of the Soviet Army appeared over Bukhatu at 1:30 this afternoon and combed the Chinese Military Headquaters there. Later, 8 Soviet planes again attacked Bukhatu and dropped bombs on the town.

Tokyo, Nov. 29—Sadao Saburi, Japanese Minister to China committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver early this morning.

Tokyo, Nov. 29.—Despite the death of Saburi, Japan is prepared to send instructions to Horinouchi, the Japanese charge D'Affairs in Peiping with a view to opening negotiations with China within the shortest possible time.

Mukden, Nov. 29.—Tsai Yung-sheng, Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Harbin, will probably be named Mukden's representative to proceed to Habarovsk to negotiate with the Soviets.

Harbin, Dec. 1.—According to a telephone message reaching here from Pogranichnaya, Tsai Yung-sheng, Mukden's delegate to the Sino-Soviet pourparler and three other members of the Chinese delegation reached Pogranichnaya at 10: 50 on last Sunday evening. It is expected that the delegates will leave there this noon for Habarovsk, where they will meet the Soviet delegates.

Tokyo, Dec. 2.—Wang Ting-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo has been reported to resign the ministership because of his ill-health and it is said that Chang Chi, an old member of the Kuomintang may be the hopeful canditate.

Nanking, Nov. 2.—In an interview with Chiang Kai-shek this morning Foreign Minister Wang expressed his determination to resign. Chiang Kai-shek earnestly requested Dr. Wang to remain in the present post.

Nanking, Nov. 2.—Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking on the occasion of the anniversary week of the Foreign Office, stated his determination to resign the post of the Foreign Office and added that the resignation will take place at the end of the current year.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review wil pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues. Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

Septemper	6,	and	13,	of	1919	
December	27,	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11
April	18	1925	„	32	„	7
May	9	1925	„	32	„	10
May	30	1925	„	32	„	13
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	4
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
February	13	1926	„	35	„	11
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
October	29	1927	National Movement and Shrnghai Question $ 1.00			
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec 5	Approx. Yield to Maturity %
The National City Bank of New York		New Stock	225	——
Argentine Government	6	Oct. 1, 1960	99½	6.04
Australia	4½	May 1, 1956	86½	5.47
U. S. of Brazil	6½	Oct. 15, 1957	82¼	8.11
Kingdom of Belgium	7	Nov. 1, 1956	106	6.53
City of Budapest	6	June 1, 1962	77½	7.95
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.	85¼	4.69
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Rwy.	5	Jan. 1, 2000	72	6.97
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1, 1953	75	8.47
Chile Copper Co. Debs.	5	Jan. 1, 1947	95¾	5.39
Chile Government (R'way)	6	Feb. 1, 1961	92	6.61
Cuba Northern Railway	5½	June 1, 1942	77	8.53
Chile Government	6	Sep. 1, 1961	92	6.60
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	47	——
Kingdom of Denmark	6	Jan. 1, 1942	104½	5.48
Dutch East Indies	5½	Nov. 1, 1955	101¾	5.38
Republic of Finland	5½	Feb. 1, 1958	36¾	6.54
French Government	7	Dec. 1, 1949	110¾	6.07
German Government	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106½	6.42
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Oct. 15, 1960	81¾	7.53
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6	Apr. 15, 1938	85	8.52
German General Elec. Co.	6	May 1, 1948	91	6.87
Greek Government	6	Feb. 1, 1968	83	7.33
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1, 1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96¼	7.35
Japanese Government	6½	Feb. 1, 1954	102¼	6.32
State of Minas Geraes (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1, 1958	81	8.24
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30, 1961	90	6.77
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.-Nitro. Corp.	5½	Nov. 1, 1957	90¼	6.24
Kingdom of Norway	6	Oct. 15, 1952	103	5.76
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	95	7.13
Republic of Peru	6	Dec. 1, 1960	79	7.81
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15, 1958	101½	5.89
Republic of Panama	5	May 15, 1963	90⅜	5.63
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil)	6	June 1, 1968	76½	7.97
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1, 1953	82	7.65
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1, 1946	88¼	7.75
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1, 1951	89½	7.49
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15, 1953	88½	7.01
United Kingdom of Great Britain	5½	Feb. 1, 1937	103⅜	4.95
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1, 1952	83	7.52
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	79	7.60
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6	(American Shrs)	78	7.69
Cannon Mills Co. (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock	30	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	87¼	6.84
General Mills, Inc. (Div. $3 per annum.)		Common Stock	51¼	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd Stock	85¾	4.67
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)		Common Stock	43	——
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corp	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.	39¼	——
Willys Overland Co.	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock	75	9.33
General Motor Corp. (New)		Common Stock	39⅝	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock	36⅜	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock	167½	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock	68⅜	——
Standard Oil Co. of N.Y.		Common Stock	36¼	——
Pennsylvania Railroad Company		Common Stock	80⅞	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)	6	Pfd. Stock	66½	9.02
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock	45¾	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs.	5½	May 1, 1949	104	5.17
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock	97	per unit
General Electric Company		Common Stock	238½	——
Wright Aernoautical Co.		Common Stock	8	——
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.		Common Stock	117⅞	——
Duataro Nitrate Co., Ld., Conv. Bonds 6% Julv 1, 1954			85½	7.64

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 4th December, 1929.

Silver:—Since our last issue a decline of 1/16d. has taken place. The market opened on the 28th ulto. at 22 9/16d. for spot and 22¾d. for 2 months forward: next day became 22½d and 22 5/8d respectively: on the 30th ult. a rise of 1/16d. took place: no change on the 2nd inst. and yesterday a decline to 22½d. and 22 9/16d. forward. To-day we have dipped to the lowest point yet reached at this period, viz. 22 7/8d. and 22½d. forward. China is again reported this week as having both bought and sold small quantities. India has not been mentioned. The market is described as very quiet and inactive. Stocks in Shanghai are rising, and large quantities on the way.

Exchange:—The official rates for T/T on London has remained unchanged this week at 2/2 1/16d

Business generally shows no signs of improvement, and some days have passed in what may be called a state of stagnation.

The variations in rates have kept pace with the unimprovement change in the prices of silver, and do not call for any special comment or detailed daily report. Transactions in Gold Bars have also been within narrow limits.

The week commenced with T/T on London at 2/2 1/16d and G Dollars on New York at 54¾, the yen cross rate being 48 1/8, with the Yen at 89 9/16d. Hongkong Dollars quoted nominal at much higher rates for some time, are now 77½ nom. but a lower rate than this is available.

A very gradual weakening has since developed in sterling while the yen has moved up to a new level With very little business passing we quote for merchants at noon to-day as follows:—T/T on London 2/2 1/16d., on New York 54 1/4d, Yen 90⅛, Gold Bar 433.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 91,697,000 a decrease of Tls. 353,000

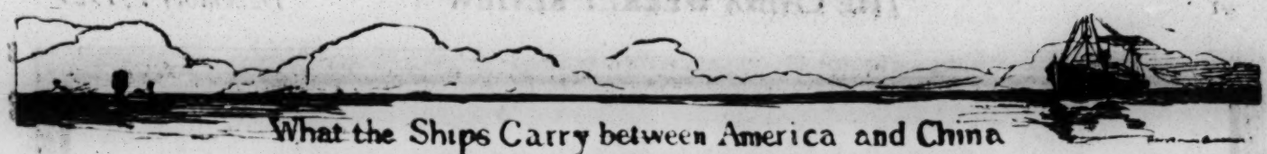
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 138,250,000 an increase of $ 1,720,000

Estimated value Tls. 191,237,000 as against Tls. 129,734,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for November	Thursday November 28th	Friday November 29th	Saturday November 30th	Monday December 2nd	Tuesday December 3rd	Wed., December 4th
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	2/2.500	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16	2/2 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16	2/2 11/16
T/T India	148.212	148	148	148	148	148	148
T/T France	1,370.000	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370
T/T On N.Y. Demand	53.750	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞
T/T Hamburg R. M.		225	225	225	225	225	225
T/T H'kong	80.423	77½nom.	77½nom.	77½nom	77½nom.	77½nom.	76½nom.
T/T Japan	90.582	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
T/T Batavia	133.500	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½
T/T Straits	105.202	105	105	105	105	105	105
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/4 221	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4
4 m/s ,, D/P							
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/4 5625	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16	2/4 5/16
	1,453.846	1455	1445	1445	1445	1445	1445
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	57.250	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	22 9/16	22½	22 9/16	22 11/16	22½	22 7/16
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.49¼	G $ —	G.$ 49½	G.$.49⅜	G.$.49¼	G.$.49⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 431.50	Tls. 429.70	Tls. 438.00	Tls. 433.70	Tls. 432.40	Tls. 433.90
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.325	72.2875	72.3125	72.30	72.30	72.275
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2½%	2½%	2½%	2%	2%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.85
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.88 1/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 15/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/16
,, 4 ,,	4 15/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/8¼
,, 6 ,,	4 15/16%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Dsc. Customs Rate Tls. 1.66 equal Gold $1

VARANGER. Oct. 11.
(Agents: Standard Oil Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Oil, Lubricating, Mineral Galls		171,541

ARGUN MARU. Oct. 17.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Soda Ash	Pls.	5,208
Wax, Paraffin	,,	11,056

JAVANESE PRINCE. Oct. 17.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Shirtings:		
White, Figured	Pcs.	142
Motor-cars	,,	2
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor-cars	,,	259
Iron Pipe Fittings	Pls.	156
Steel Sheets	,,	167
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	525
Tinned Plates, Scraps	,,	923
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	415
50 per cent. strength	,,	557
Sulphur Black	,,	261
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	12,126
Cigarettes	Mille	200
Shoes, Canvas	Pairs	2,547
Infants' Food	Hk.Tls.	3,319
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs 52 ,,	4,283
Machinery, Parts of	,,	57,464
Motor-cars, Parts of	,,	12,820
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	682,680

NEW YORK. Nov. 1.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	2,756
Paper, Printing	,,	1,437
Timber, Softwood:		
Logs	Sup.ft.	216,027
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	1,169,900

PRESIDENT MADISON. Nov. 1.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk Cocoons, Double:		
Wuhu	Bls. 9 Pls.	27.00
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 25 ,,	24.67
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 20 Pls.	19.94
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 35 ,,	116.28
Silk Piece Goods	,,	7.14
Brassware	,,	13
Oil, Groundnut	,,	27
Wool, Sheep's	,,	15
Hair, Human	,,	98
Antimony, Regulus	,,	84
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Cuttle-fish	,,	6
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	22,094
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	1,500
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	3,736

BRITISH PRINCE, Nov. 4.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Sheetings:		
White, over 41 in. wide	Yds.	870
Linen	,,	943
Cotton Blankets	Pls.	5
Aluminium-foil	,,	20
Aluminium Sheets	,,	34
Aluminium Wire	,,	38
Brass Screws	,,	29
Brass Wire	,,	17
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	59
Steel Bars	,,	427
Steel Sheets	,,	84
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	300
Cuttle-fish	,,	113
Grease	,,	102
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	896
Lead-foil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	667
Ink, Printing	,,	34
Starch	,,	788
Sulphur Black	,,	937
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,158
Wax, Paraffin	,,	425
Cigars	Mille	25
Cigarettes	,,	3,100
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	5,320
Motor Passenger Vehicles	Pcs.	1
Motor-cars, Parts of	Hk.Tls.	849
Machinery	,,	21,143

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Steady — December 4. — Business Done 3,809,150 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Monday Dec. 2	Tues. Dec. 3
354¼	198	Allied Chemical & Dye	247	254½
110	24⅜	Allied Power & Light	37	41⅛
184½	86	American Can	113⅞	118⅝
114⅝	64	American Rolling Mill	80	85
138	62⅞	American Smelting	71⅞	73½
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	224	227
235	100	American Tobacco "B"	203	211½
199	51¾	American Waterworks	80⅞	90
140	70½	Anaconda Copper	77¼	80½
77⅜	34	Atlantic Refining	Unq	41¼
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	117¾	118⅛
140¾	79¼	Bethlehem Steel	90	92½
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	32⅞	34¼
265⅞	190¼	Canadian Pacific Railway	197	198¾
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	58½	59¾
108½	75	Chicago Northwestern	85	88⅜
135	27	Chrysler	32¼	33¾
140	53½	Columbia Gas & Electric	71	76½
88¼	18¾	Columbia Gramaphone	30	31⅛
183¼	80½	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	97¾	102
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	26⅜	27
122⅞	75⅞	Corn Products	90½	92¾
82¼	21⅝	Coty, Inc.	26¾	28⅜
30⅛	8⅛	Curtiss Wright, Common	8¼	8
69⅛	25	Davison Chemical	28⅞	30¾
20½	7	Dry Docks	8	8¼
231	90	DuPont de Nemours	110⅜	113⅝
264¾	153	Eastman Kodak	180	184½
189	51¼	Electric Bond & Share	78¼	82¾
93½	42¼	Erie Railway	54	56¾
403	173	General Electric	220¾	231
81¾	40	General Food	50¼	50
91¾	36⅛	General Motors	38⅞	40¼
126½	70	General Railway Signal	90¼	93
82	32¾	Gold Dust	41	42⅛
105¾	42	Goodrich Rubber	45	45⅞
154½	63	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	66½	67⅜
102⅞	43	Granby Consolidated	53	57
122¼	86⅝	Great Northern Certificate	96	97⅝
82⅜	28½	Haygart	35¾	36⅞
102¾	50	International Cement	63	62½
103½	11	International Combustion Eng.	11½	12⅞
142	65⅞	International Harvester	83	84
72¾	26	International Nickel (Com)	30	30¾
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	49	50
14¼	4¼	International Products (Com)	5½	5½
149¼	53½	International Tel. & Tel.	70	75
242¼	93½	Johns Manville	122	130¾
104⅜	50½	Kennecott Copper	57¼	60½
157¼	83	Lambert Co.	99¼	101
102¼	83	Lehigh Valley	73½	78⅞
105¾	81⅛	Liggett & Myers. "B"	92¾	96½
24	12	Madison Square Garden	13	12¼
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	69½	77¼
156⅞	49⅞	Montgomery Ward	56¾	59¼
62⅞	25	Nevada Consolidated Copper	30⅜	32½
256½	160	New York Central	174⅜	174⅞
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	90	91⅞
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	71¾	76¼
32½	13½	Packard Motor Car	15⅛	15
75	40	Paramount Famous Lasky	50¾	51½
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	79	79½
30	15⅛	Pennroad Corporation	15	14
137¾		Public Service of New Jersey	78	82
114¾	28¾	Radio Corporation	35	38
58½	32	Raybestos	34½	38
147¾	108½	Reading Railway	Unq	34¼
66	41½	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	48⅜	49
143½	97	Rock Island Railway	Unq	120
181	81⅜	Sears Roebuck	94⅞	102½
31¾	20	Shell Union	23⅝	24
188	60	Simmons Co.	81¼	85½
93¼	47	Southern California Edison	56½	58
157½	106	Southern Pacific Railway	117	120
245¼	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	111⅛	127¾?
43	48	Standard Oil of New Jersey	63⅞	65
48⅛	32	Standard Oil of New York	34½	35
71⅞	50½	Texas Corporation	56⅝	57⅞
85¼	42⅜	Texas Gulf Sulphur	57⅜	58½
132⅝	61¼	Timken Roller Bearing	Unq	75
67⅜	32	Trans-America	44⅛	44⅞
140	60¼	Union Carbide & Carbon	80	83
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	215¾?	223½
162	31⅛	United Aircraft & Transport	41¼	42¼
61⅞	15	U. S. Leather "A"	17	Unq
119½	52⅜	U. S. Realty & Improvement	67	67¾
261¾	151½	United States Steel	161½	166¾
116½	40	Vanadium	51	53⅛
42⅞	16	Warner Quinlan (Com)	22¾	23⅛
292⅝	105	Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	136½	143
47	26½	Phillips Petroleum	—	38
		Call Money	4⅛%	4½

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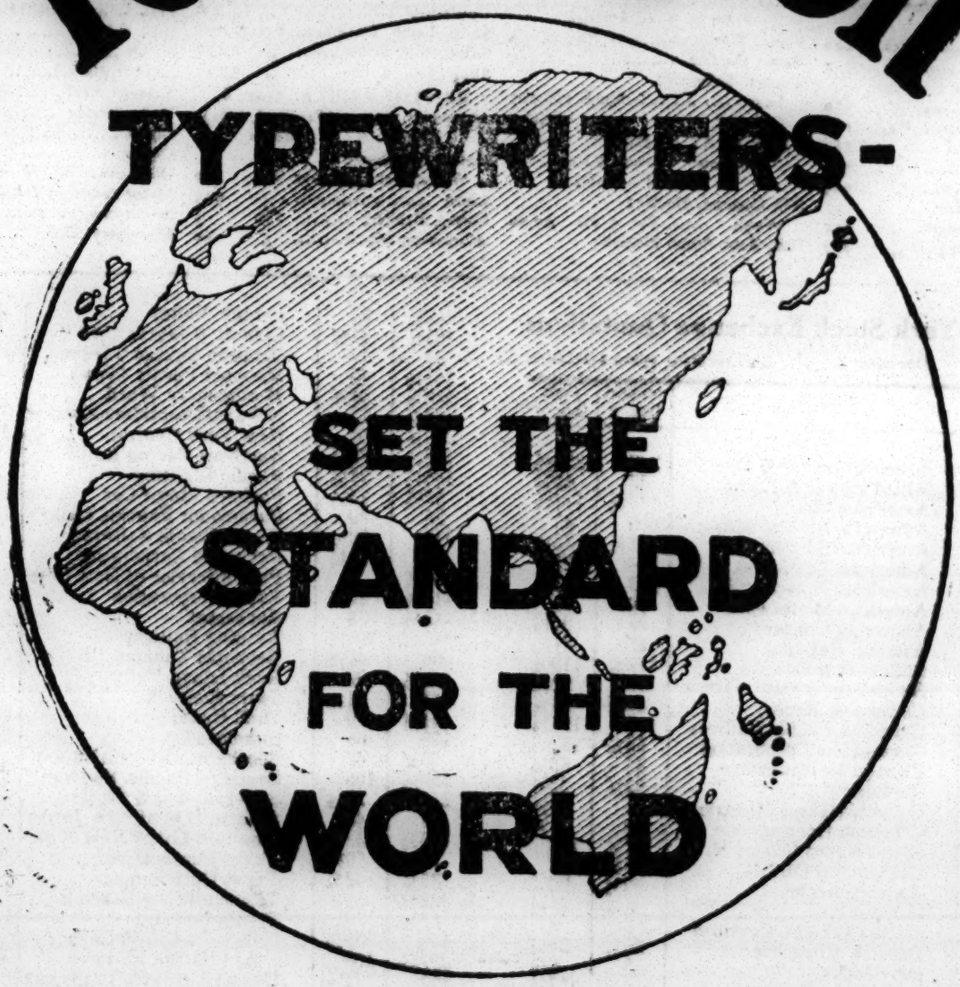

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

Chinese Government Railways

Peiping-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Time Table

In effect Feb. 20, 1929

From Peiping to Hankow

Station / Train	Peiping	Shih-kia-chuan	Cheng-chow	Hsiao-kan hsien	Han-kow
* No. 1	d.18.00	a. 2.16 d. 2.56	a.17.15 d.17.35	d.11.49	a.14.20
* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19 27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.45	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
No. 75				d.13.00	a.17.05

From Hankow to Peiping

Station / Train	Han-kow	Hsiao-kan-hsien	Cheng-chow	Shih-kia-chuan	Pei-ping
* No. 2	d.18.00	d.20.39	a.14.28 d.14.48	a. 5.05 d. 5.45	a.13.50
* No. 12	d.10.50	a.14.51 d.14.56	a.13.13 d.13.33	a. 7.32 d. 8.12	a.17.30
* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
No. 24				d. 7.40	a.20.06
No. 74	d. 7.45	a.11.39			

REMARKS: *With First, Second and Third Class Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Hankow Line, Managing Director, Peiping-Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

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A particularly pleasing feature of the car is the smooth, silent, positive operation of these brakes. The four-wheel brakes take hold with a commanding grip at a slight pressure of the foot on the brake pedal. An effortless pull on the brake lever is sufficient to apply the emergency or parking brakes.

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